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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

BY FATHER PROUT.

With fond affection
And recollection
I think upon those Shandon bells,
Whose sounds so wild would
In the days of childhood
Thus fling around me their magic spells:
'Tis thus I ponder
Where'er I wander,
And grow the fonder, sweet Cork, of thee,
With thy bells of Shandon
That sound so grand, on
The pleasant waters of the river Lee.

I've heard the bells chiming
Full many a chime in
Tolling sublime in the cathedral shrine;
While at a gilly rate
Brass tongues would vibrate;
But all their music spoke nought like thine.
For memory dwelling
On each proud swelling
Of the belfry knelling its bold notes free,
Made the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand, on
The pleasant waters of the river Lee.

I've heard bells tolling
Old "Adrian's Mole" in,
Their thunder rolling from the Vatican;
And cymbals glorious,
Swinging uproarious,
In the gorgeous turrets in old Notre Dame;
But thy sounds were sweeter
Than the dome of Peter
Flings o'er the Tiber, pealing solemnly;
O, the bells of Shandon
Sound more grand, on
The pleasant waters of the river Lee.

There's a bell in Moscow,
While on tower and kiosko
In St. Sophia the Turkman gets,
And loud in air
Calls men to prayer
From the tapering summit of tall minarets;
Such empty phantom
I freely grant them,
But there's an anthem more dear to me;
'Tis the bells of Shandon
That sounds so grand, on
The pleasant waters of the river Lee.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

At the Burns' celebration at New Bedford, Mr. Daniel Richetson read an address, which closed with the following original and beautiful lines:

Still glides as erst the "Bonnie Doon,"
And "Lugar's" sparkling waters,
Still Nature grants her genial boon,
To Scotia's sons and daughters.

Around "Montgomery's Castle" wails
Her streams are gently flowing,
The "Mavis" from the hawthorn calls,
The braes with flowers are glowing.

The winding Nith still glides along,
The banks of Ayr are blooming,
The "Linnwhite" chants his evening song,
The Hare steals forth at gloaming.

Some "Highland Mary" still is seen,
To charm her rustic lover,
Some "Nannie" walks a rural Queen,
Through paths of rye and clover.

On "Cessnock banks" the lovely maid,
May still be found at even,
And scenes that once the poet stayed
When wandering by the "Devon."

As gently now "Sweet Afton" flows,
Her vales with music ringing,
As sweetly still the primrose blows,
As when our bard was singing.

Throughout old Scotia's hills and plains,
The Muse has told her story;
But none so well as "Robbie Burns,"
Has swelled her song of glory.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

A LAMENTATION.

I.

aster and fiercer an iron hail
urtles out of the brooding sky;
ingushing, tainishing, ghastly pale,
ripped of her glittering vest of mail,
w doth the beautiful city lie!
ushed is the revel—the dance is o'er—
aughter and singing are heard no more—
nly a cry of wild despair,
ings through the murk of the startled air.

II.

ver and friend, who are put away—
who have basked in her sunny smile—
ll naught to you that a wrathful day,
rrible, grim, with its pallid ray,
ares on her naked ness the while?
ant she was proud in her day of might—
and she was scant in a night and light—
ll in the depths of that wayward breast
gels of mercy were wont to rest.

III.

eak is the strength of the human heart—
otle the sway of the tempter's power—
een of the cities, she played her part,
stress of fashion and science and a t,
uring her wealth in a ceaseless shower,
dowers for the culture of the mind—
omes for the homeless—the halt—the blind—
ese were her jewels—each a gem,
orthy a Satrap's diadem.

IV.

ggering, reeling before the foe,
ho can regard her with fearless eye?
ho can look on at the savage blow,
rushing her, grinding her down so low,
gging his head as he passes by?
mline and sword, ye may do your worst:
t when the clouds have gathered the storm must burst—
t the world will exult o'er a broken chain
hen the Pride of the Nations shall rise again.

P. R. S.

Flushing Bay, January 23, 1871.

The Drought in Maine.

The water famine in Portland, Maine, said to exceed in severity any of the oubles suffered by other cities this sea-n. There has been almost an utter fail-e of the supply from Lake Sebago for veral days. Most of the householders cently supplied by the water company ok out their cisterns, and this failure aves them without any means of pro-ring even what is necessary for common nts. The water companies are appar-ntly using their best efforts to remedy the saster, but the unprecedented low stage water in the lakes makes it a difficult atter to furnish a supply.

(From the New York Mercury.)

THE MAN HUNTER.

BY J. LESLIE LARNER.

"Halt villain! On your life, halt!"

The lightning flashed out for a moment on the dark road, lighting up the pale features of a young man upon whose face was written a fixed and desperate purpose.

"You are a villain, Jem Harding," replied the person addressed fiercely. "I tell you the money is mine, and I will have it."

James Harding raised his rifle. The horseman was not ten feet away.

"One step further, Hugh Brainard, and you die!"

The horseman drew up instantly.

"Shoot!" he cried, tauntingly. "Shoot an unarmed man."

"I will, rather than permit you to hunt down the innocent," replied the other, still pointing the rifle at the horseman's head.

"Innocent! ha, ha!" mocked Hugh Brainard; then looking sternly at his assailant, he said banteringly:

"You dare not fire, Jem Harding!"

Maddened by these taunts, the one with the rifle fingered nervously the trigger. This man's life and another were in his hands. At that moment steps were heard approaching. James Harding lowered his weapon, and rushed into the woods.

"I would save him," he muttered; "but I cannot; they will hunt him down."

He looked toward the road. Another flash of lightning revealed a party of men hurrying down the street from the village.

"Perhaps I can warn him. The distance is much nearer through the woods; at any rate I will try."

With these words he threw down his rifle, and dashed madly through the forest.

The man he was striving to befriend was a supposed murderer. Three nights before Herbert Clayton, the newly arrived young doctor of the village, had been found dead by the roadside, an ugly gash in his temple, plainly indicating that it was a murder.

Circumstances pointed to Paul Rushton, a wild, fiery youth, as the guilty party. He had been heard to threaten the doctor only the day before; he had been seen with the victim near the fatal spot only a short time before the murder; a knife was found near by with his name engraved upon the handle. All these facts were deemed sufficient to warrant his arrest.

Search was made, but Paul Rushton could not be found. Everybody was now convinced of his guilt, and the excited villagers offered five hundred dollars reward for his capture. Foremost among the volunteers came Hugh Brainard. The accused youth had been his rival, and he hated him with an undying hatred.

Incited as much by passion as by the offered reward, he searched day and night, determined to hunt down his foe. On the third day he tracked the fugitive to his retreat in a neighboring city, and accompanied by the officers, brought him to the village in triumph.

The reward was his.

But Paul Rushton was desperate, and that night dug his way out of the damp cellar in which he had been confined in lieu of a jail.

Again was his blood thirsty foe on his track, and again did he discover his secret hiding place.

It was at the house of his friend, James Harding.

Determined on the capture of his enemy Hugh Brainard was riding hard to inform the village authorities of his discovery, when he was thus summarily stopped, as above described, by Harding himself.

Foiled in his endeavors to keep his friend's hiding place a secret, Harding now hastened to warn him of his danger. But the night was dark, the forest dense, and, guided only by the occasional flashes of lightning from the approaching storm cloud, he made but little headway against the opposing bushes and brambles which beset his path.

"I shall be too late," he cried. "They will take him; they will drive him away; and—O, it will kill Grace!"

Frenzied at the thought, he dashed wildly on, but the next moment fell, stunned and bleeding, to the ground. In his blindness his head, with great violence, had struck the limb of a huge tree, the cold beating of the rain upon his face awakened him to consciousness.

The storm had burst upon the forest with all its fury. Rising hastily up he groped his way on until his own little clearing was reached. Eagerly he looked toward the house. It was surrounded by a group of excited men. He was too late!

Bang! crash! He heard them beating down the doors. He heard Hugh Brainard's harsh voice demanding to be shown the way to the cellars. He saw through the shattered door a fair young girl striving with uplifted arms to keep him back. He could endure no more, but rushing through the throng, seized Hugh Brainard by the coller, and hurled him to the floor.

"Guilty or innocent this scoundrel shall not drag him like a dog from my door," he shouted hoarsely.

The men fell back. There was a sound of falling stones below. Hugh Brainard jumped up and ran to the door.

"Quick, men, he is escaping," he said, at the same time rushing out into the darkness.

Others followed. There was a short, fierce struggle, and Paul Rushton was dragged, helpless and panting, into the room.

"Bring the ropes," cried Brainard, "the murderer shall not break away this time."

The prisoner flashed a look of defiance upon his captors. It was a wild hunted look, as of a wild beast caged in his den.

"This is your work, Hugh Brainard," he cried, in a tone of such deep-set hatred that the man hunter stopped short.

"You are guilty, and deserve it," he replied, coldly.

"I am innocent; I swear it!" asserted the prisoner.

"No one will believe it," said Brainard, scornfully.

"I believe it."

It was Grace Harding who spoke.

"But wait, wait," said Brainard confidently; "his trial shall convince even you of his black crime."

The ropes were drawn tightly about the prisoner, and he was marched away. The time he did not escape. He was guarded too closely.

In one month came his trial.

Every device which skill could invent or money purchase was brought to bear upon the prisoner by his unrelenting foe in order to prove his guilt.

It was proved by many that he had threatened to kill Dr. Clayton. The knife with which the deed was done was proved beyond question to be his.

Still there was some doubt about his conviction.

Hugh Brainard mounted the stand.

He looked triumphant at the prisoner; then at the dense crowd in the court-room, and when sworn testified to having seen Paul Rushton strike his knife into the breast of his victim.

A thrill of horror ran through the court room. The prisoner's doom was sealed!

The next day the court-room was besieged by an excited throng. All were anxious to hear the verdict.

After five minutes absence the jury returned. The silence of death reigned in the room.

"Guilty or not guilty?" inquired the judge.

"Guilty!" was the awful response.

Every eye turned toward the prisoner. He remained calm, unmoved. A bitter smile alone curved his lip.

Then came the sentence. It was death!

"One word—only one word with her," he cried, pointing to a young girl, struggling to reach him through the crowd.

It was denied, and he was hurried roughly away.

But the next day Grace Harding sought admittance at his prison-door. It was granted.

"Grace, I am innocent! I will swear it at the last moment!" exclaimed the condemned man.

Grace bowed her head upon her hands, but did not reply.

The culprit caught her almost fiercely, by the wrist.

"Tell me—tell me," he shouted wildly; "do you believe me guilty?"

"No, no!—O God, no; I could not believe that, Paul."

"Then grant me one request—only one—and I am content to die."

"Name it, Paul."

"When I am gone—"

Grace shuddered.

"When I am gone you will not—mark the words!—will not marry that villain, Hugh Brainard."

"No, O great Heaven, no!" cried Grace, with a look of deep loathing.

"Swear it," he cried excitedly.

"I swear it."

"Because—because he has sworn my life away. He has stained his soul with perjury."

"And this is to be our last meeting."

"Yes. I don't want to look on your face again. It makes me cling to life—it fills my soul with hellish passion to be free, and strike down my murderer. Go now, and remember your oath."

Grace went out, from that day her spirits drooped. In vain Hugh Brainard pressed his suit. She treated him even more coldly than before. At length her brother became alarmed.

"This won't do Grace," he said; "we must travel for a while, and when we return it will be all over."

"It will never be over for me," replied Grace sadly; "but since you deem it best we will go."

And they did go—to every place of interest which James Harding thought might arouse his sister from her despondent gloom. But in vain. At last in despair he resolved to return home. The execution was, of course, long since over, and the sight of many friends might awaken the old smile upon her face.

And now they were on their journey home.

"In two hours more we shall be in Lexington," said James glancing from his watch to the window to note the speed of the fast-flying railway train.

In Lexington! Grace shuddered involuntarily.

This was the place where Paul had been tried, convicted, sentenced, and—hung.

But Grace would never repeat this last word, even to herself. Some way—she knew it was foolish—but through all these months there had lingered a hope in her heart that Paul might not have been executed.

"Fifteen minutes behind time."

Grace and her brother started and looked around. It was the hated voice of Hugh Brainard. He was looking uneasily at his watch. Glancing up he met the eyes of James Harding fixed upon him.

"Hallo, Jem Harding! Where did you come from? Of course I needn't ask where you're going."

"We are going home," replied Harding coldly.

"Yes, to be sure; but you don't mean to say you're not going to see the fun—the execution?"

"The execution!" faltered James.

Grace turned ashy pale.

"Yes. You know that villain, Rushton, is to be strung up this afternoon."

"What! This afternoon? I thought he had been executed long ago."

"No, the day had been appointed twice, but his friends got a respite both times. But they can't put it off any longer—he'll be sure to be swung off this afternoon. It's so fortunate you're in time to witness it; and Grace too. I know she'll enjoy it, it'll be such rare sport."

James Harding turned anxiously toward his sister. With her vail drawn tightly about her face she had shrunk back to the farthest corner of the seat, as if to shut out the villain's words.

"Come, let us leave this place," he said.

Grace tottered to the forward end of the car.

Even here the mocking tone of Hugh Brainard reached her ear. He was complaining because of the slowness of the speed.

"I say, conductor we are behind time," he shouted, vociferously.

"I know it," replied that official.

"What time shall we reach Lexington?"

"Ten minutes after two."

"That will be ten minutes too late. The execution comes off at two o'clock. Conductor, we must be in on time."

"I will do my best," said the conductor.

"One hundred dollars if you reach Lexington by two o'clock."

The conductor looked at his watch, smiled, and went forward.

"I would sooner give five hundred dollars than miss the sport," added Hugh to the passengers around him. Soon all observed an increase of sped in the train.

"We shall be in time," shouted Hugh, striking only of the scene of death upon which he was so soon to feast his eyes. In his anxiety he went out upon the platform. Trees, fences, and houses seemed whirling past with lightning rapidity. Suddenly came a fearful lurch. The passengers were pitched from their seats. The train had run into a freight car, left, with criminal negligence, upon the track!

"Are you hurt, Grace?" inquired her brother, gently lifting her upon the seat.

"No. But hark—"

A cry of agony ran through the car.

No one had been injured within the car—the cry had come from without.

James Harding, with others, rushed forward. The platform had been wrecked. Down in the ruins a man was seen struggling, and crying loudly for help.

Harding leaped down and helped to drag him out. Then he looked into the face of the sufferer.

It was Hugh Brainard—his features no longer glowing in fiendish triumph, but convulsed with pain. He was borne to the nearest house, and a surgeon, who chanced to be on the train, called in.

"What is the result?" inquired the wounded man, anxiously, after a hasty examination had been made.

The surgeon shook his head.

"Tell me the worst," cried Hugh; "is it life or death?"

"It is death."

"How soon?"

"I will not deceive you," said the surgeon; "you are injured internally, and have but a few moments to live."

Hugh Brainard groaned.

"So soon—O God—so soon, and with this great weight on my soul!"

Then his wild eyes stared eagerly around the room, resting at length upon James Harding.

Raising his hand he feebly beckoned, and Harding came quickly to his side.

"I must tell you—I cannot die so—this great burden of guilt is a thousand times worse than the pain."

"What is it—of what are you guilty?"

"Of murder! My hands are red with blood! I have killed one man—perhaps two."

"Is it of him—Paul you would speak?"

"Yes, of Paul Rushton, the man who I have wronged. Hark you James Harding, and you who are within sound of my voice, Paul is innocent of the crime which he has suffered."

"I knew it—O Heaven—I knew it!" cried Grace, who had entered the room in time to hear the last words.

"Come nearer, and you, Grace—I will tell all. Let the others leave the room."

All went out, and Grace, her brother, and the surgeon were left alone by the dying man.

In a wild, rapid utterance, he began:

"I was jealous—madly jealous—and in my mad passion I determined to rid the world of my rival. But I lacked the nerve to do the deed until one night I heard that he was to be married—he and Grace. Then in a fit of despiration I resolved to kill him that very night. I laid in wait for him near the Old Bridge, where I knew Paul must pass shortly after dark. Soon I heard him coming. At the right moment I rushed out, and felled him to the earth with a heavy club. Then I stabbed him.

"As I bent over to pull out the knife I caught a glimpse of his face, and saw to my utter consternation, it was not Paul, but Dr. Clayton!

"At that moment I heard footsteps approaching, and hastily concealed myself in the bushes. Soon Paul came whistling along the road. He stopped in horror when he saw the dead man by the roadside. Then a fiendish plan entered my brain. I would accuse him of the murder.

"I rushed to the village and told the people that Paul Rushton had killed the doctor down by the Old Bridge. Several started for the spot, and on the way met Paul, his hands covered with blood. They charged him with the crime. He became alarmed and fled. A few days before I had found a knife which belonged to Paul. That there might be no doubt, I carved his name upon the handle, and then threw it into the ditch, near where the body was found.

"You know on the witness stand I swore that with my own eyes I saw Paul strike down the doctor. It was a lie! I added perjury to murder, and Paul is innocent. Had I a thousand voices I would proclaim it to the world could it but atone for my crime."

The conductor now appeared, and announced a car ready for Lexington.

"Why did you not hurry?" cried Hugh. "A single moment may save his life."

James Hardingtook out his watch. The hour hand pointed to the figure two. It was the fatal hour.

"How far is it to Lexington?" he inquired.

"Twenty miles" replied the conductor.

"Too late!" moaned Grace, sinking into a chair.

"Too late!" exclaimed Hugh, wildly.

The conductor looked from one to the other.

"It is barely possible it may not be too late," he said. "They move slow with these things."

Grace caught eagerly at the faint hope.

"In the name of Heaven let us go!" she cried.

James Harding caught the railroad official by the arm.

"Conductor, can you save that man? He is innocent."

"We will go as fast as steam can carry us," he replied, running rapidly to the waiting train.

Grace and her brother followed—the bell rung—the cars started—the huge puffs of the engine came faster and faster, until they mingled at length into one prolonged roar. They were rushing at a fearful rate of speed towarn Lexington.

But to the frenzied mind of James Harding they were creeping at a snail's pace.

"Faster!" he shouted, as the conductor passed by. "We shall be too late."

The conductor glanced at his time-piece.

"In five minutes we shall be in Lexington," he said.

Five minutes! It seemed an age to Grace.

In less than half that time the steeples of the town came in view. James Harding rushed out upon the platform ready to jump the moment the cars should slacken speed.

The conductor had promised to stop near the jail-yard.

Leaning forward, Harding saw a vast crowd gathered around it. At that moment the whistle sounded, the brakes were put on, the conductor saw his purpose, and strove to pull him back, but in vain. James Harding leaped headlong into the crowd.

Several picked him up, but he broke from them and forced his way through the crowd to the gate of the jail yard. It was fastened.

He pounded furiously upon it. It was opened slightly, and he dashed through despite the attempt of the officers to prevent him. Then he paused and looked toward the gallows. Paul Rushton was standing there. A rope was around his neck. Over his head was drawn the black cap!

James Harding bounded upon the scaffold and tore it off.

"Saved!" he shouted, swinging it high above his head.

"Saved!" The crowd inside took up the cry, and the crowd outside dashed down the gates of the jail-yard in their eagerness to ascertain the cause of the commotion.

In a few words James Harding told his story to the officers, and the rope was removed from the neck of the supposed criminal.

Paul Rushton gazed about him like one in a dream. He had nerved himself to meet death—not this. He looked around for his friend Harding. He was gone.

Suddenly he beheld him near the gate with a lady, struggling to force his way through the crowd.

"Let me go!" he shouted, bounding down from the scaffold.

No one attempted to stop him, and the next moment Grace lay fainting in his arms.

With loud shouts the released prisoner was borne out upon the arms of his many friends. James Harding and his sister followed. Hugh Brainard died the next day three months afterward. Paul and Grace were married.

Daniel Webster's Escapes.

In connection with the recent calamities on the Mississippi, the following passage from the exordium of Daniel Webster's address in the Supreme Court, in opening the case of the Merchants' Bank of Boston agt. Owners of Steamboat Lexington, will be of interest:

In January, 1840, the steamboat Lexington was destroyed by fire in Long Island Sound, on a voyage from New York to Stonington, in Connecticut. The Merchants' Bank of Boston owned a sum of money in specie, which had been shipped on board the Lexington, and brought this action, in the form of a suit in Admiralty, against the owners of the boat, to recover the amount so lost. On the 14th of February, 1840, just after my return from Europe, I left Boston for Washington, and expected to embark for Stonington on board of the Lexington for New York. On the evening of that day I arrived at Stonington, and was met by the shocking news that the night previous this boat had been burned, and that, out of one hundred and forty passengers, only two escaped. In May, 1845, I was to leave Albany (whither I had been on professional business) at six o'clock in the afternoon. Two steamboats were at the landing bound for New York—the Rochester and the Swallow. I asked a friend at the inn which boat I should take. He remarked that both were good vessels. I bade him decide for me. He decided in favor of the Rochester. I went on board of that boat. Both started at the same time, the Rochester a little in the rear. The dark night came on. The Swallow took the west side of an island in the Hudson, ran upon a rock, and split. We were near enough to see her lights go down into the water, and to hear the shreaks of men and women sinking to rise no more. On the 25th of November, 1846, I intended to have left Boston for Washington, so as to intercept the steamer Atlantic at Norwich, but the threatening weather induced me to put off my departure. On the 27th I left, and reached Norwich at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but found the boat not there. She left on the 25th, and was seen riding at anchor off Fisher's Island, with some of her machinery deranged (as was supposed,) but no one imagined she was in danger. A steamboat had gone to look after her, and would be back at 4 o'clock on the 27th to take us on board, and proceed on our voyage. The hour came and with it the boat, her colors flying at half-mast. The whole city rushed to the scene. Their feelings may be imagined when they saw 20 or 30 corpses laid on the wharf—the dead from the wreck of the Atlantic.

Moving amid the scenes of human life so near to disaster and accidents—if accidents they can be called—it may well be supposed that I approach a subject like this with an earnestness beyond that arising from professional duty. In one aspect of the case, it involves an important discussion—a discussion respecting the responsibility of the steamboat owners, who are bound to use extraordinary care and vigilance in the preservation of the property and life intrusted to their hands.

Caroline Richings Bernard.

The Philadelphia Telegraph says: It was while acting as stage manager at the Walnut, that Mr. Peter Richings introduced his adopted daughter, Miss Caroline Richings—now Mrs. Bernard—to the public. This lady was born in England, and was brought to this country by her parents when quite a small child. Her father's name was Reynoldson, and he was well known as a writer for the press, and an adapter of plays. His pecuniary success, however, was not great, and when he died he left his little girl totally unprovided for. Mr. Richings adopted her, and from that time to the hour of his death he acted more than a father's part toward her. He gave her an excellent education, and as she early gave indications of having a fine voice, Mr. Richings provided the best masters for her. The first actual appearance in public of Miss Richings was as a pianist on November 20, 1847, at Musical Fund Hall. Miss Richings made her *debut* on the stage on the 9th of February, 1852, with the Seguin troupe.

—Military men have discovered a new remedy for intoxication. It is nothing more than raw potatoes, cut up into slices, and eaten without salt. An ordinary "murphy," it is said, will cure the most obstinate case in half an hour.

VARIETIES.

—Miss Belle Finlayson, the engrossing clerk of the Missouri Senate, is an uncompromising Democrat.

—The passengers in a snow bound train in Wisconsin had to tunnel through the snow in order to reach the nearest village.

—To the New York Express belongs the credit of the announcement that Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln is a "Reamarkable work of art."

—At a recent wedding in Antrim, N. H., admission tickets were sold, and the crowd behaved much the same as a traveling show.

—A merchant, not over-conversant with geography, on hearing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed: "Jeopardy, Jeopardy; where's that? At any rate, I am glad the ship's got into port."

—According to a Belgian paper, a passenger who left Paris in a balloon, was frightened by the rapid ascension of the balloon in such a manner that he lost the power of speech, became delerious, and died two days after his safe arrival in Belgium.

—An Iowa wife who recently ran away from her husband and child, taking with her $1,000 and a team, and eloping with an old scoundrel, writes from Kansas, after her paramour and money had left her, that she is ruined and miserable, and wants to come home.

—Shoddy society in New York is overrun with Counts and Barons—runaway barbers, probably, who have sought refuge in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and thus escaped the necessity of shouldering muskets in the armies of Bismarck or Gambetta.

—Having lost the first wife by suicidal hanging, Mr. Jones of Marlow, N. H., married her sister, and last week she followed in the footsteps of her predecessor. Jones thinks hanging is hereditary in that family, and is courting a young woman in an adjoining county.

—London is well provided for amusements, supporting thirty-eight theatres and twenty-six music halls, besides the opera, Cremorne Garden, and one or more circusses. Over seventeen hundred performers gain their living from the music halls alone.

—Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, began life as an usher in a school at Newmarket, England, and he delivered sermons at the age of 17, being known as the "boy preacher." For several months he drew large congregations in a barn at Waterbeach.

—A gentleman crossing a narrow bridge, said to a countrymen whom he met: "I think this narrow causeway must be very dangerous, my honest friend; pray are not people lost here sometimes?" "Lost! no, sir. I never knew anybody lost here in my life; there were several drowned, but they were all found again."

—There is a deal of courage sometimes in small boys. A lad in Bridgeport had three fingers of his right hand taken off a few days since by a drop press in a brass shop. Looking upon his bleeding hand; the brave little fellow exclaimed, "I'll bet mother will cry when she sees that."

—Justice sometimes does her work in queer places and in eccentric ways. Here is an illustration: At a dance in Iowa the other night, Thomas Amos pulled off his coat and "cleaned out" the hall. When he looked for his coat just after the fight, it was gone, with $600 in greenbacks and $2,000 in notes.

—When a girl thinks a good "deal" of a "spruce" young man, and "pines" for his company, isn't she in the lumber business pretty heavy? Certainly, if she "boards" in the same family, and "shingles" her hair and is able to "plank" down a few thousand of bank stock, and does not disturb the "sleepers" by keeping late hours.

—The following rules for the government of children, which was first presented in one of Mr. Jacob Abbott's books, have been of great service to many successful teachers: "When you consent, consent cordially. When you refuse, refuse finally. When you punish, punish good-naturedly. Commend often. Never scold."

—Two families in the State of Massachusetts were affected by trichina during the past year, one at Lowell and one at Framingham. In both instances the disease was caused by eating pork that was either raw or imperfectly cooked. The State board of health, having examined the matter recommend that pork, and especially lean pork, be thoroughly cooked before it is eaten.

—One of the grand fictions of the present day is the "pure Havana cigar" which is found in the tobacconists. Some idea of the genuineness of the article may be ascertained from the fact that there are in the United States eleven thousand factories for the manufacture of the "weed," and that acres of land are devoted to the cultivation of tobacco in Connecticut.

—A country squire in Massachusetts was called in by a colored family to make a few remarks at the funeral of their son, in the absence of the only clergyman of the place. The weeping friends were seated about the room when he arose and said: "It's pretty bad; but, if I was you, I wouldn't take on so. It's all for the best. S'pose he'd lived and grown up to be a fat heathy boy—why he'd never be nothin' but a d—d nigger anyhow!"

—Some fifteen years ago a steamboat loaded with eight hundred barrels of whisky and five hundred barrels of high wines, was sunk in the Mississippi river, near Parkville, Mo. The wreck was recently found buried some fifteen feet in the sand, and it is said that there is but little doubt that the cargo can be got at. Parties operating have secured the title to the property, so that in the event of success they will realize a handsome sum.

—The following pretty dress has recently been displayed in New York: A toilet of lavender silk, with a trailing skirt; a lace flounce was headed with a full fold of illusion, caught into the dress at each seam with a natural tea-rosebud; the overskirt, of the same material, was made in two large points on each side, round, short and very *bouffant* behind, the points being edged with lace and caught up, also, with tea-rosebuds. The corsage was low and quite plain, the sleeves short, and rosebuds on the shoulders. A spray of the same flowers were worn in the hair.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Jan. 30, 1871

DEMOCRACY means a government for the people by the people. Radicalism means a government for the officeholders by the officeholders.

A RADICAL paper says that "GRANT is winning his way." Why shouldn't he? He has the cards stocked, and ought to hold four aces whenever he wants to.

A RADICAL paper says deprecatingly that "the Senate after hanging several weeks over the matter, confirmed the nomination of Admiral PORTER." The only trouble is the Senate did not do as much as fifteen minutes square "hanging." If it had the country would have been much better off.

WITH THOMAS A. SCOTT as President of the Central Pacific Railroad, we may expect to hear of renewed life in that institution. Pittsburgh is certainly placed upon the direct line with the trade of China and the "Wealth of the Indies," and we hope will profit thereby according to its deserts.

THE issue between Radicalism and Democracy is becoming a very simple one. The main question is: Are the people entitled to the right of self-government unawed and unobstructed by the presence of the military agents of the Executive as custodians of the ballot-box on the day of election? The Democracy take the affirmative of the question.

SOME of our Radical cotemporaries are beginning to find out that the Democrats were right after all when they said that the Pacific railroad bonds were a part of the public debt, which the people would have to pay, and that it was a trick of BOUTWELL, to conceal the fact. This is not the only thing that they would find out if they would accept the Democratic truth instead of Radical lies.

THE learned pundit of the Philadelphia *Press* enters upon a characteristic discussion of the question of compulsory education. After pretending to deprecate its introduction as an issue into politics, the editor says:

> The only classes which would be affected by such a law are the masses of Democratic voters North, and the victims of Democratic legislation South. The first will of course oppose all attempts to compel them to embrace moral and mental culture, and everything else by which they may in time be developed into first-class Republicans.

This the *Press* no doubt considers argument—and it is in fact about as good an argument as the exponents of the Radical party are in the habit of setting up. "To compel them (the Democrats) to embrace moral and mental culture," seems to be the object sought after by the editor of the *Press*. The Pharisee of that journal, it is more than likely, thinks that hell was made especially for his enemies, and that no one will enter heaven without embracing his peculiar tenets and wearing the mantle of his exalted holiness. A compulsory law that will force people to become "first-class Republicans" would be just to the hand of the Radical Pharisee.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We noticed a short time since, in a number or our Radical exchanges, the statement, made to excuse GRANT'S employment of military secretaries, that President JACKSON employed Colonel ANDREW J. DONALDSON as his Private Secretary during both his terms. During the time that DONALDSON was attached to the Presidential household he held no military commission whatever. He was not however, the Private Secretary of the President during his whole term of office and we are not sure that he was, properly speaking, even during a portion of the time.

The gentleman who held the position of confidential friend, adviser and Private Secretary of President JACKSON during the greater portion of his term of office, was the late Judge HAYWARD, of Ohio, who died at an advanced age at McConnellsville in that State, a few years ago.

From a personal acquaintance with the latter gentleman, the writer is authoritatively enabled to correct an error that is very generally accepted as an historical fact; namely, that President JACKSON was in the habit of swearing, and that "By the Eternal," was a favorite oath with him. The use of this expletive, in connection with the South Carolina nullification, is set down as a fact in history. Nothing could be further from the truth. Judge HAYWARD has repeatedly assured us that during his long and intimate acquaintance with General JACKSON, he never knew him to indulge in an oath, and but rarely to exhibit temper.

Judge HAYWARD himself wrote the celebrated Nullification Proclamation at JACKSON'S suggestion, and we believe that his family still have the original draft with President's erasures and interlineations. It was read to the General in his private study, before being committed to the Cabinet, and its entire scope and bearing was calmly discussed, without one of that firey excitement exhibited which has generally been ascribed to him, "and," in the language of Judge HAYWARD "nothing could be more absurd than the statement that he lost his reason over so grave a subject, and permited his lips, that were free from such defilements, to be sullied by an oath. He was calmest, when the exigencies that surrounded him were the greatest."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

We published in our last issue a full synopsis of the Centralization Bill before the House Judiciary Committee, which should startle the people into immediate action and opposition. The aim and object of that measure is clearly to create a military government, and place the ballot-box in the power of the military.

The closing provision of the bill is, "that the military and naval forces of the United States, together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the Marshal for the execution of these provisions." This places the Army, the Navy, and the State militia under the absolute control of a partisan Marshal, who with unlimited power in his hands can control any and every election in favor of the party with whom he acts, or by whom he is paid.

The animus of this bill, which is the essence of the Radical idea of government, is to make the Executive, acting through its military agents, paramount to the popular voice, and restrain the people within such limits as will secure its unchallanged exercise of authority.

The Radical leaders speaking through it declare:

1. The people are unworthy to enjoy the privilege of self-government.

2. They are the subjects of the government, and bound to submit to the rules and regulations it may prescribe for their control, without their consent.

3. They are by nature traitors, and must not be trusted with the elective franchise except under the strict surveillance of the military agents of the government.

Against this despotic claim set up by Congress and the Executive, the people have certain rights:

1. The government was founded by and with their consent, is subject to their control and such modifications as they may determine to be conducive to the public weal.

2. They have the right to exercise their sovereignty at the ballot box, free from the scrutiny of the military and the agents of the government, and under such laws as they may adopt with the sanction of the organic law.

3. The government has no right to station its emmissaries at the polls under any pretext whatever, for in exercising the elective franchise the people are the government, determining, in the mode prescribed by the organic law, what its policy shall be.

4. The people have the right to oppose peacefully the enactment of the proposed law, and should a Radical Congress pass it against their protests, and thus boldly attempt to totally subvert our free system of government, they have the inherent right of self defense, and the right to take up arms to maintain, as they originally did to establish it.

This we conceive to be the true doctrine for the perpetuation of free institutions, and the Gibraltar upon which the people will plant themselves and fight despotism till its last gasp.

THE INCOME TAX.

In the Senate on Thursday there was a majority of one in favor of the repeal of the odious income-tax law. Why the repeal of this measure should not have commanded the unanimous vote of Senators, we are at a loss to know. The people of the whole country have almost unanimously petitioned Congress for its repeal—in fact, there was perhaps never so long a list of petitioners asking for any particular thing, presented to Congress, and yet it pays no more attention to them, than though it was an independent body, that was under no obligation to them whatever, or dependent upon them for its existence.

The universal demand of the people for the repeal of this obnoxious law, is not only entitled to respectable consideration at the hands of Congress, but should be instantly repealed. That body, however, pay less attention to the wishes of the people than does the Parliament of Great Britain to the petitions of the English people.

We have never yet seen an argument in favor of the continuance of this inquisitorial iniquity, that would stand the test of scrutiny, and of late its advocates prefer to preserve a pig-headed silence in relation to it, and obstinately refuse to listen to the just demands of the people for its repeal, not only because it is demanded by public policy, but because the Radical party stands originally pledged to its repeal prior to this time.

We notice among those who voted against the repeal, the name of Senator BLAIR. Going into the Senate under the circumstances he does, he will find it to his advantage to keep his record right. His first vote will not only stand repudiated by the Democracy, but by the majority of the whole people. Mr. BLAIR committed a grave mistake in voting against the repeal of the income tax.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is an average amount of strength and confidence in the commercial circles of the country, the amount of trade so far during the year has been quite moderate. This is brought about, no doubt in consequence of the condition of affairs in France, operators in cotton having been for some time holding back in anticipation of the fall of Paris, which would have the effect of largely revolutionizing the market in Liverpool.

The bulk of the goods that are now changing hands, change only to meet urgent necessities, and not for speculative purposes. The prices of breadstuffs are still maintained, to a very full extent, but movements are considerably impeded by the extreme views of holders, and the consequent limited offers in the market.

The late flurry and excitement in provisions has almost entirely disappeared; the failure, by speculative means, to stimulate either exporters or consumers, having been complete. In dry goods everything remains quiet, with a small but steady demand, and a market which is inspiring and prophetic of confidence.

Imported goods continue in fair demand, but the movement in that direction is sensibly diminishing, the very large withdrawals from the bonded warehouses within the last twenty-eight days having taught operators the value and necessity of caution.

It is a noticable feature in the market that dealers, since the new tariff went into operation, seek after the best grades of foreign merchandize, evidently believidg that their advantages lay in the quality rather than the cost of the goods. They are enabled now to take the first choice of imported goods at practically the same figures they paid for inferior qualities a year ago. We may, consequently, expect to experience a corresponding reduction in the retail trade throughout the country.

Everything in the market now seems to point to an improved trade during the ensuing year, and that solid, *bona fide* transactions will take the place of purely speculative transactions. We need to get upon a better business basis than has characterized trade since the latter part of the year 1862. The condition of trade during the last eight years has been the legitimate result of a state of war, but a sufficient time has now elapsed since the close of hostilities to get back to a peace basis in trade as well as in everything else.

AND YET ANOTHER

There seems to be no end to the subsidy schemes that are presented in Congress; and the ingenuity of the lobbyist for inventing measures for plundering the public is inexhaustible. No sooner does a scheme fail than it is brought up in a new form with a view of having it fastened upon the country.

Among the latest is one to put a tax upon emigration, under the pretense of encouraging the building of a line of transportation between this and foreign countries. It is proposed, by the bill now before the House Committee on Commerce, to pay a bounty of twenty dollars *per capita* on all emigrants transported in steamers built in this country under certain regulations, and ten dollars upon all emigrants brought in foreign built vessels which have been admitted to American registry and are commanded by American oficers. By virtue of this very neat arrargement, it is claimed that American ship owners will be able to compete with foreign ship owners in the transportaton of emigrants.

The Radical Congress and he Lobby, which is a sort of a dual body acting in concert, have singular ideas on such matters. They seem to think that an American cannot possibly compete with the citizens of any other naton, in any sort of business, without giving him a practical monopoly of it, and subsidizing him with enormous bounties in the beginning. The arguments in favor of all these subsidy schemes are mere flimsy pretexts, and invented by their authors for the sole purpose of helping their favorites directly, and themselves indirectly, to dishonest gain.

It is not quite clear yet just who is to be benefitted by this new subsidy scheme, but that some one will there exists no possible sort of doubt. It is only an attempt to cloak a raid upon the public Treasury, that will carry off hundreds of millions of dollars for the benefit of a few private individuals in a few years. The *Daily Bulletin*, in noticing the measure, and its probable beneficial results to the private purses of its projectors says:

> Last year the number of immigrants arriving at the United States was 255,506, which was exceptionably small, being nearly 4,000 less than in 1869. A large increase is anticipated during the current year, and a still larger increase in 1872, since the inevitable effect of the war now in progress will be to stimulate both German and French immigration. Supposing therefore, the immigration of 1872 is 500,000. Should the proposed lines of subsidized steamers be established, it is probable that, as they would offer especial inducements to immigrant travel, as many as 300,000 would be brought here in the vessels of these lines. Were one-half this number brought in American built vessels at $20 per head, and the other half in foreign built vessels at $10 per head bounty, these 300,000 immigrants would cost the government four and one-half millions. Against such misappropriation of the public monies it is the duty of every good citizen to protest vigorously.

One pretense set up by the advocates of this measure is, that it would have the effect of restoring the American carrying trade. To foster and subsidize such a monopoly as proposed would only have the effect of preventing it, by preventing that fair and open competition which alone can secure it. The question of restoring our ocean commerce, so ruthlessly destroyed by the blind policy of the Radical party, is a widely different one. There must be a change in the policy of the administration from the foundation up before that can be accomplished.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We are not at all surprised when we find numerous partisan and milk-and-water journals falling in with the Radical idea of monarchy, and advocating the compulsion of education under the pains and penalties of fines and imprisonment, or such other punishment as may be considered meet and proper.

The explanation is a simple one. Some journalists always seek to be on the popular side of any and every question, and were never guilty of knowing what constituted or was embraced in a single principle pertaining to the measure they oppose or advocate. This class are the blusterers, who denounce all men as poltroons and ignoramuses who see fit to give the subject under consideration due attention, and present arguments concerning it.

A second class favor it because they have not the remotest idea of the object or the ultimate effects of the measure. They are delighted with the plausibility of the scheme, and fancy that by a system of compulsory education a nation may be raised to the pinnacle of public virtue. This class of writers would make believe that crime was confined exclusively to the unlettered portion of community. If you tell them that the most diabolical crimes committed in any age or in any country were largely committed by men of a high order of intellect, and of high educational attainments, they sneer at you and tell you that you are the friend and champion of ignorance, simply because they themselves are so densely ignorant of the subject on which they talk. They have but one argument, namely; the lack of education is *prima facie* evidence of vice and we must not encourage vice, hence, we must compel education. Against this class of men it is the sheerest folly to present arguments. They are the bronic bigots of the land, who like the oyster, acknowledge nothing outside their own shells.

The third class of journalists who favor it, are monarchists and favor it only as a means for the accomplishment of certain ends. While in fact they are thoroughly versed in the subject in all its bearings, they adopt the storming tactics of the blusterers and exhibit all the unreasoning obstinacy of the bigots. Their chief object is to have the people recognize and subscribe to the principle of monarchy.

In addition to these are the "agitators," a class of social pimples that have existed since the dawn of history, and who can have no possible existence except in a state of fester. They are like a certain species of water-newts that can live in no other element except muddy water. If they chance to invade a pellucid pool, their mission is at once to stir it up, and get the impurities in a state of suspension—doubtless under the pretext of purifying their surroundings.

The man who seriously proposes that by some compulsory process he can make community intelligent and refined, is either a knave or a fool or both combined. Our experiment of government has been—until quite recently—the reverse of compulsory. Our ancestors had enough of that in the Old World and among the rotten despotisms of Europe.

We at least are proud, if not entirely satisfied, with the progress of the American people during the last century. We take pleasure in recording the fact that we *do not* belong to that class of people who believe the stray scions of an *effete* European aristocracy who wander across the seas and, filled with stilted ideas of personal superiority, say that we are an ignorant rabble and are going to destruction because we allow our people, in their sovereign capacity as citizens, too wide a range of conscience in determining whether they will become sages, philosophers, statesmen, mechanics, shopmen, farmers or unlettered good-for-nothings, just as they choose. We have pursued the policy of a liberal government for about the space of a century now, and we have outstripped nearly all the nations of Europe who have been zealously compelling people for the last ten centuries. We have subdued the continent and reared up a mighty nation of intelligent men and women, in less time than it took England to decide whether it was right to take the right eye of an Israelite when he declined to surrender a thousand pounds upon the demand of the royal tax collector, or Prussia to determine whether a man's education entitled him to independent ideas of government—a question which is not yet decided in the affirmative, and not likely to be in the immediate future.

The secret of our great national success is that our government has been a non-compulsory one in all that relates to social and moral culture, and the fact that every man has been made to feel himself the peer and equal of his fellows, with the same advantages placed before him, if he chose to avail himself of them. This has been the theory, if not the exact practical workings of the government. The greater amount of manhood a man feels himself intrusted with, the stronger will be his desire to improve his opportunities, and cultivate the minds of his children to profit by the advantages that are not given, but secured to them by the government.

Our people have universally availed themselves of all the educational advantages within their reach, and as a people we are educated and intelligent beyond any other nation of the earth, and have more *practical education* than all of them combined. The man who disputes this, is either ignorant of what he speaks, or deliberately libels his own country and its institutions. A system of governmental policy that has had such excellent and extraordinary results, should not be cast suddenly aside for a model drawn from monarchies that are founded upon, and have their tenure of existence solely in the ignorance of the people, and the aim of whose system of "education" is to instil into their minds the superiority and divinity of the government which seizes upon the best half of their lives for military service, and treble-tithes the remainder to maintain the bombastic dignity and regal state of "God's annointed."

We at least in this country have demonstrated that the human race is elevated not by compulsion, but by persuasion, coupled with the exercise of full manhood and the free volition of the faculties. Thus circumstanced, men's souls expand, and they transmit the heritage of enlarged thought to their children. Confront them with the terrors of the law and hedge them around with penalties for not doing what their better nature prompts them to do, and leads them to do in the full and free exercise of their personal sovereignty, and they revolt and must eventually go backward instead of forward.

Once established the principle of compulsory education and the long train of evils will follow in due time and due order. A new race of zealots will succeed the old, and fix the standard and character of the education that the people must swallow per force. The diversified ideas of individuals and communities will be compelled to run in the same channel, and their consciences must accommodate themselves to the system of ethics laid down by their educational censors and conscience-keepers. The result will be that bigotry and intolerance will supersede education, and in the confusion personal and public liberty will be lost, public intelligence throttled, public virtue destroyed and personal government established, which here, as elsewhere, will hide its vices, its crimes, its ignorance and its enormities behind the glare and tinsel of regal pomp.

Men may say there is no danger of these results, but there is, and in denying it they only show their utter incompetency to discuss the question. No man objects to a general and thorough education of the people, and though we have noticed one or two cotemporaries, who insist that THE POST is opposed to the education of the people, because it sees fit to point out the dangers of adopting the principle of compulsory education, we charitably attribute it to their extreme ignorance and stupidity and consequent lack of argument.

The next move will be that of compulsory morality or "religion," for there certainly exists no reason why a man should "educate" his children, that does not apply with double force in matters of religion, and make it obligatory upon him to send his children to church and bring them up religiously. If a man is a "criminal" for not compelling his son to be able to estimate accurately the value of seventy five pounds of beef at eighteen and three-fourth cents per pound, what is he for not compelling him to be able to fix the approximate value of an eternal soul?

"But," says the advocate of compulsory education, "we do not go that far. A man is responsible to GOD for his soul." Very well, the principle is precisely the same. If it is the right and duty of the State to compel a man to so educate his children as to give them a realization of their moral condition and their awful responsibility before GOD, it is ten thousand times its duty to compel him to see that they so walk in His sight that their souls do not go down to everlasting perdition.

And this is the final result of the principle. Religious bigotry and intolerance, a war of zealots and the annihilation of civil and religious liberty, with the blackened pall of despotism, ignorance and misery to cover up the wreck of our once free, tolerant, prosperous and god-like institutions.

THE WHITTEMORE cadet at West Point, whose appointment cost the South Carolina Congressman his seat, has just been discharged from the Academy for non-proficiency.

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, Census 1870.

The complete returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, under the census of 1870, received at the Census Office in Washington city, foot up as follows:

Alabama	996,961	Nebraska	122,690
Arkansas	483,179	Nevada	42,491
California	560,285	New Hampshire	318,300
Connecticut	537,418	New Jersey	905,794
Delaware	125,015	New York	4,360,411
Florida	187,756	North Corolina	1,069,644
Georgia	1,260,609	Ohio	2,656,214
Illinois	2,589,63-	Oregon	90,922
Indiana	1,673,046	Pennsylvania	3,515,993
Iowa	1,191,302	Rhode Island	217,358
Kansas	362,87-	South Carolina	728,000
Kentucky	1,321,091	Tennessee	1,257,982
Louisana	732,731	Texas	797,500
Maine	626,463	Vermont	330,552
Maryland	780,806	Virginia	1,224,430
Massachusetts	1,457,351	West Virginia	445,616
Michigan	1,184,296	Wisconsin	1,055,167
Minnesota	435,511		
Mississippi	834,179	Total	38,092,633
Missouri	1,715,069		

DISTRICTS AND TERRITORIES.

District Columbia	131,706	New Mexico	91,852
Arizona	9,658	Utah	86,786
Colorado	39,706	Washington	23,901
Dakota	14,181	Wyoming	9,118
Idaho	14,988		
Montana	2,504	Total	442,500

Total of United States.....38,535,153

PINCHBACK, defeated negro candidate for United States Senator for Louisiana, says that his failure to reach the high position to which he aspired shows that "the Republican cry of equality before the law and exact justice to all men is a myth."

Gen. Cass.

The Bellefonte *Watchmen* says:

The hearty support which the western counties gave to Mr. Packer, who received the nomination which really ought to have been given to their own favorite son, entitles them to the very highest consideration now, at the hands of the Democracy of the State. Had the East, whose preference he was and of which he was a citizen, done as well for Mr. Packer as the West did, whose preference he was not, of which he was *not* a citizen, he would have been triumphantly elected over Geary, and Pennsylvania would now have a Democratic Governor. The claims of the West were overlooked in 1868, when the East demanded that she should stand back and make room for her, promising to be great things in Israel. As requested, the West did stand back, and the eastern candidate received the nomination. Instead of grumbling or trying to raise a disturbance in the party, General Cass and his friends and all the western counties, threw off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and went to work for Packer with a will. The result was that he received an immense vote in that section of the State, and was only kept out of the gubernatorial chair by the apathy of his own friends in the East, who only about half performed their duty. Had the result depended solely on the West, Asa Packer would to-day be Governor of this Commonwealth.

Having stood back long enough and given the East every chance in the world, of which chances she failed to make a profitable investment, the West now asks that she be allowed to try *her* luck. For this purpose she presents Gen. Geo. W. Cass, one of the ablest and best men in the country, a nephew of the great Michigan Senator, and a gentleman who has long been connected with the internal improvements of this State. We say unto her "God speed," and declare that we are in favor of a Western leader in the next great gubernatorial battle, and should hail the nomination of Gen. Geo. W. Cass as one of the most eminently fit to be made. Under his lead we will march to certain victory. We would have done it with him in '68, and it would be trebly as easy in '72. Let the West have the candidate.

THE SCHNECK—CAMPBELL CONTEST.

Meeting of "Active and Thoughtful" Republicans at Dayton—The Contest Declared Off.

[From the Dayton Journal, 25th.]

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, last night, it was decided, after conference with active and thoughtful members of the party, to discontinue proceedings in the Third District Congressional contested election case. The Committee were led to this conclusion by the appointment of General Schenck to the British mission, and by the fact that the passage of the bill re-ceding the jurisdiction of the Soldiers' Home to the State of Ohio will accomplish the main object of the party in making a contest. General Schenck himself declined, from the beginning, to make any contest for any other purpose than to vindicate the right of the vetrans to vote, and we feel at liberty to publish that he declared, that if Colonel Campbell should be ousted by a vote of the House, and the seat was awarded to him, he would promptly resign it. His language upon the subject of the contest, when the subject was first broached, was prompt, emphatic and decisive. The Committee, after canvassing the subject fully, but without consulting General Schenck, unanimously, as we understand, concluded to drop the matter. So that L. D. Campbell will represent the Third District in the Forty-second Congress.

General Pierce's Monument.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal thus describes the monument recently erected over the remains of ex-President Pierce, at Concord, New Hampshire:

"It stands upon a base of hammered granite, two feet high and forty inches square. The plinth is two feet three inches square and ten inches high, the die twenty inches square and two feet two inches high, cap thirty inches square and ten inches high, while the subplinth is twenty inches square and ten inches high. The shaft is fourteen inches square at the base and eight at the top, and is seven feet high, and is topped with a cross eighteen inches high, twelve wide and four thick. The cross is beautifully draped with folds. The height of the entire monument is fifteen feet. It is of the finest Italian marble—every part cut from a single block, thus insuring evenness of quality and of color. The die and the shaft are finely paneled and moulded. All the proportions are good, and the effect of the whole is very fine. No high sounding or eulogistic phrases mark its simple beauty. The plinth bears the name of 'Pierce' in raised Roman letters, while on the die is—'Franklin Pierce, born November 23 1804: died October 8, 1869.'"

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* publishes the fact that the total debt of the city of Philadelphia on January 1 was, according to the report of the Comptroller, $48,263,334. But it does not state the other important fact, that when the Democrats gave up the goverment of the city seven years ago, the whole debt was $19,000,000, and that the difference is the result of Radical corruption and stealing.—*Age.*

ONLY THE BABY.

They have only lost the baby,
The little, little one,
Who came when the April blossoms
Where smiling to the sun!
As frail and sweet as a flower
The wind migh blow away,
It grew in the golden sunshine
While April wore to May.

The summer brought her roses,
Her butterflies and bees,
And her birds to sing for the baby,
Up to the rocking trees.
"No bud in all the garden,
No birdling in the nest,
Is half so sweet," cried the mother,
Is half so sweet,
"As the baby on my breast."

Such hopes as hovered o'er it,
Such happy dreams as wove
Their silver-threaded fancies
Through the mother's brooding love!
Though all were dear and dearest,
Yet were their fond heart set
On the tiny helpless darling,
The precious household pet.

Now by the snowy ribbon
That flutters from the door,
By the windows closed and curtained,
Lest the merry sun in pour,
I know that 'mid the shadows
Of a dim and darkened room
They are weeping o'er the broken bud
That never more may bloom.

Wee hands like crumpled rose-leaves,
Restless and round and fair,
Are folded fast on the little breast,
And still as a saint's at prayer!
And through her grief the mother
Shivers with sudden pain,
That the angels first shall see them
Restless and round again.

Ah me! a little baby
Leaves an aching blank of space,
When God stoops down and takes it
From an earthy dwelling-place!
Sigh by-and-by of heaven,
For the shadowed home to-day,
A flower, a kiss, a silent tear,
And softly come away!

THE PORCH OF HELL.

TRANSLATED FROM DANTE BY "FATHER PROUT."
FRANK MAHONEY.

"Seek ye the path traced by the wrath of God for
sinful mortals?
Or the reprobate this is the gate, these are gloomy
portals?
For sin and crime from the birth of time dug was
this Gulph infernal.
Guest! let all Hope on thro' threshold stop! here
reigns Despair Eternal."

I read with tears these characters—tears shed on
man's behalf;
Each word seemed fraught with painful thought, the
lost soul's epitaph.
Turning dismayed, "O mystic shade!" I cried,
"my kindly Mentor,
Of comfort, say, can no sweet ray these dark dominions
enter?"

"My son," replied the ghostly guide, "this is the
dark abode
Of the guilty dead—alone they tread hell's melancholy road.
Brace up thy nerves! this hour deserves that Mind
should have control,
And bid avant fears that would haunt the clay imprisoned soul.

Mine be the task, when thou shalt ask, each mystery
to solve;
Anon for us dark Erebus back shall its gates revolve.
Hell shall disclose its deepest woes, each punishment, each pang,
Saint hath revealed, or eye beheld, or flame-tongued
prophet sang."

Gates were unrolled of iron mould—a dismal dungeon yawned!
We passed—we stood—'twas hell we view'd!—eternity had dawned!
Space on our sight burst infinite—echoes were heard
remote;
Shrieks loud and drear startled our ear, and stripes
incessant smote.

Onward we went. The firmament was starless o'er
our head,
Spectres swept by inquiringly—clapping their wings
they fled!
Borne on the blast strange whispers passed; and
ever and anon
Athwart the plains, like hurricane, God's vengeance would come on!

Then sounds breathed low, of gentler woe, soft on
our hearing stole;
Captives so meek fain would I seek to comfort and
console;
"O let us pause and learn the cause of so much
grief, and why
Saddens the air of their despair, the unavailing
sigh?"

"My son: Heaven grants them utterance in plaintive notes of woe;
In tears their grief may find relief, but hence they
never go.
Fiosal they believed that if they lived blameless and
virtue eschewed,
God would dispense with excellence, and give beatitude.

They died, but sought of virtue brought to win
their Maker's ear,
No deeds of worth the page set forth that chronicled their days.
Fixed is their doom—eternal gloom! to mourn for
what is past,
And weep aloud amid that crowd with whom their
lot is cast.

One fate they share with spirits fair, who, when rebellion shook
God's holy roof, remained aloof, nor part whatever took;
Drew not the word against their Lord, nor yet upheld His throne;
Could God for this make perfect bliss their's when
the fight was won?

The world knows not their dreary lot, nor can assuage their pangs
Or cure the course of fell remorse, or blunt the
fang
Mercy denials to loose their chains—the hour of
grace has been.
Son! let that class unheeded pass—unwept, though
not unseen!"

SCHOOL.

BEFORE SCHOOL.

"Quarter of nine! Boys and girls, do you hear?"
"One more buckwheat, then; be quick, mother
dear!"
"Where is my luncheon-box?" "Under the shelf,
Just in the place where you left it yourself!"
"I can't say my table!" "O, find me my cap!"
(One kiss for mamma, and sweet sis in her lap.)
"Be good, dear!" "I'll try." "9 times 9's 81."
"Take your mittens!" "All right." "Hurry up,
Bill let's run."
With a slam of the door, they are off, girls and
boys,
And the mother, draws breath in a lull of their
noise.

AFTER SCHOOL.

"Don't wake up the baby! Come gently, my
dear!"
"O, mother! I've torn my new dress; just look
here!
I'm sorry! I was only climbing the wall."
"O, mother! my map was the nicest of all!"
"And Sally, in spelling, went up to the head!"
"O, say! Can I go on the hill with my sled!"
"I've got such a toothache!" "The teacher's unfair!"
"Is dinner not ready? I'm just like a bear!"
Be patient, worn mother, they're growing up fast;
These nursery whirlwinds, not long do they last;
A still, lonely house would be far worse than noise;
Rejoice and be glad in your brave girls and boys!

—"William, thee knows I never call anybody names; but William, if the Mayor of the city were to come to me and say, 'John, I want thee to find me the biggest liar in all Philadelphia, I would put my hand on thy shoulder, and say to thee, William, the Mayor wants to see thee.'"

—The safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated explorer of Africa, has at last been positively established. A cable dispatch announces the fact from London, based upon a letter to that effect removed from Africa by the venerable practitioner and patron of science, Sir Roderick Murchison.

—Some Cincinnati ladies thought to increase their beauty, when wearing low necked dresses, by painting blue veins on the exposed skin, but were disgusted at the remark of a physician, who looked at them too closely, that they hadn't got those veins painted within four inches of where they should be naturally.

—A Quaker lately popped the question to a fair Quakeress as follows. "Hum—Yea and verily Penelope, the spirit urgeth and moveth me wonderfully to beseech thee to cleave unto me, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone." "Hum—truly, Obadiah, thou hast wisely said; inasmuch as it is written that it is not good for man to be alone, lo! I will sojourn with thee.'

Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa.)

Of all the brave men who suffered for "the old cause" in 1865-6, none were of a more determined, persistent character than Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa.) The clank of the bolts and bars as the heavy iron door closed upon them, was the voice of the impassible barrier between most prisoners and the outer world. But the iron bar and the stone walls were not strong enough to shut in the indomitable stubborn will and mind of Rossa. Hunger, cold and curses have broken the spirits and bodies of strong men and made them bow. But they could not bow down this man. When the great strong frame was weakened by privation, his fierce, determination took the place of animal spirits. Untractable, rebellious, untamable, with all their accursed cruelty—just as O'Donovan went into prison, so he comes out. What has the English Government gained by the five years of torture?

Born of humble parents, in the town of Rosscarberry, in the Southern part of county Cork, in the year 1830, young O'Donovan went to the village school until he was sixteen, when his father died. He then went to Skibbereen and lived with his uncle's family. In 1849 an elder brother came to America, and in time was joined by all the family, save Jeremiah, who, proceeding on the route as far as Cork, turned back, feeling that he could not and would not desert the old land. This determination lead to historic results.

O'Donovan married and settled to business. In 1856 he became acquainted with Mr. Mortimer Moynahan, a school teacher in Skibbereen, and they determined to organize a society called "The Phœnix National and Literary Society." This met with opposition and dwindled to a few members after a time, when it received fresh fuel from the great organizer, James Stephens, who was then organizing a secret society. He initiated O'Donovan, and he went to work with a will, and soon the Phœnix men were counted by hundreds in the towns of Cork and Kerry.

The end of the Phœnix Society came on the 8th Dec., 1858, when a number of its principal members were arrested. O'Donovan was amongst the number against whom a conviction was recorded at the Cork Summer Assizes of 1859, and he was then discharged on the understanding that if he should be found engaging in similar practices the Crown would bring him up for judgment. It is characteristic of the man that with this conviction hanging like a millstone about his neck, he did not hesitate to take an active and open part in the propogation of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He organized in Ireland, he visited America on business of the organization, and when the *Irish People* was started he took the position of business manager in that foredoomed establishment.

Rossa—as he was called from his native place, Rosscarberry, since the Phœnix trials, to distinguish him from the numerous O'Donovan's of the south—was one of the first of the *People* staff captured, and was brought to trial at the Dublin Commission on the 9th of December, 1865. He told the Court that his trial was a legal farce, and that he would not be a party to it by being defended by counsel. He could not be persuaded to accept legal advice, but conducted his own case, and irritated the Judge (Keogh) almost beyond endurance by his constant defiance and satire. As he told Judge Fitzgerald: "Twenty years is a long time, and I want to spend a couple of days as best I can."

He was brought into dock immediately after John O'Leary had been taken from it, but obtained a postponement. On being brought up again, he intimated that he meant to conduct his own defence. And he began immediately. He cross-examined the informers in fierce fashion, he badgered the detectives, he questioned the police, he debated with the Crown lawyers, he argued with the judges, he fought with the Crown side all round. He took up the various publications that had been put in evidence against him, and claimed his legal right to read them. He horrified judges, counsel, and jury, by claiming the right to read the files of the Irish People, advertisements, and all. The bench were unable to deny his right—and O'Donovan set about reading just those articles in which the political career of Judge Keogh was traced in the bitter sarcasm of Luby and O'Leary; then he turned to the most treasonable documents which he could find. In fact, the entire trial was a savage fight between judge and prisoner. When the trial was over, Judge Keogh proceeded to pass sentence. "The prisoner," he said, "had entertained those criminal designs since 1859." Whereupon O'Donovan broke in with the remark that he "was an Irishman since he was born." The judge said he "would not waste words by trying to bring him to a sense of his guilt." O'Donovan interrupted: "It would be useless for you to try it." The judge told him that his sentence was penal servitude for life. "All right," he defiantly answered, and, turning in the dock, he saluted Miss O'Leary and a number of ladies, and with a light step walked into the tomb.

It is known to every Irish heart how this brave man was loaded with unusual hardships and indignity in the jails of England, how he was starved, flogged, chained like a wild beast—and how he withstood it, and was defiant still. It is known how his countrymen at home, the gallant men of Tipperary, appreciating the nature of the man, elected him as their representative in the English Parliament, and how the Government ignored their election. All this is known—but it is not known to what a fearful extent this determined man's hatred of England has grown—how it must have condensed, hardened and crystalized, under five years of terrible insult and oppression.

A Coal Pit on Fire for One Hundred Years.

The London News of a recent date says:

One of the most curious phenomena in connection with coal mining is exhibited at the Bank Colliery, in England, near Rotherham, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. This pit caught fire one hundred years ago, and all the efforts of the workmen at the time and subsequently, have been quite ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved, if possible, to stay their progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the superintendant of the collieries, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wall to shut in the fire, and in order to ascertain the best site for this wall, several of the officials crept on their hands and knees, through the dense stifling smoke, as far as possible into this working. Their efforts were successful, and a wall is now completed nearly 1,000 yards in length, and varying from 8 inches to 5 ft. in thickness. At distance varying from 30 to 50 yards metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, which are securely plugged at the end, so that at any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the air on the side of the fire, and even the position of the fire itself can be ascertained. So intense is the heat arising from this fire that people possessing gardens above the colliery declare that the growth of the plants is materially affected, and that they are enabled to obtain two and three crops every year.

Scene in a Bombarded Village.

Hearing that the little town of Rosny which lies in a hollow below the fort, and between it and Avron, had been bombarded yesterday, and this morning, writes a war correspondent of the London Times, we resolved to go and see it. An artillery-man pointed out the road, declaring that we might follow it safe enough if we only ducked our heads now and then. As the precaution could not be taken with much effect in the carriage, we thought it advisable to walk, but had not gone a hundred yards before a shell whizzing close over our heads, made us duck with a vengeance. It was the first that had very really come near me, though an alarmed imagination had made me fancy myself a hundred times on the point of being hit, and if I may venture upon a rash generalization from one solitary instance, I should say that it must be easy enough to get out of the way of a shell if a man does not stand upon his dignity, but is ready to throw himself upon his face or rush into the nearest hole.

We left the road immediately at the double, quick making a circuit to the left across the country got down to Rosny without again incurring any risk, although the shells from both batteries kept up an incessant whistling match high above our heads. We were surprised, after what we had heard, to see so few traces of bombarding about the town. Here and there, at long intervals, a huge hole in a roof showed where a shell had gone crashing through, and near the church the statue of a fountain, once, perhaps, the pride of the village, lay in pitiable prostration along the ground. It was fortunate the church had escaped, for it has since been turned into an ambulance, and when we were there was filled with wounded. They were on the point of being moved, however, to Paris by railway train, the whistle of which considerably astonished us, as it was apparently within easy range of the Prussian guns, and could have been knocked to pieces by a single cannon, until we noticed that it was protected by the red cross of an ambulance flag.

One house, indeed, at Rosny had been terribly knocked about. It had been, perhaps, the handsomest house there, and the Prussians may have found out that it was the headquarters of the French staff. At any rate it had for some reason been the special object of their vengence, for while the houses all around remained untouched this had been made utterly uninhabitable, and anything more desolate and dreary looking than its pretty papered rooms unroofed and bared to the wind, and its crumbling staircases, I have not often seen.

Returning home we had to take the road immediately behind Fort Rosny, but the firing of the Prussians had been so good that the risk we incurred seemed very slight. It so happened, however, that, as we drove past, a shell came flying over the fort, and pitched near enough to the carriage to send the earth rattling up before the windows. A bit of shell whizzed past the coachman's head. The horse started off at a gallop, and I was drawing down the window to tell the coachman on no account to stop him, when, to my astonishment the man pulled sharp up and asked if he might go and pick up a bit of the shell to take home. My reply, not, I trust, couched in stronger language than the occasion warranted, started him on again at once, and in a few seconds we were out of range.

The Pope.

The following is by a cable telegram to the New York Herald, by way of London:

LONDON, Jan. 25, 1871.

A Herald special writer telegraphs an exceedingly interesting letter from the interior of the Vatican, in Rome, in which he reports the condition of health of the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., and describes the efforts which are being made by the faithful congregations of the world for the consolation and support of the Pontiff, giving the words which have just been spoken by his Holiness in reply to an address presented to him, accompanied by a Peter's Pence offering, from Belgium.

I forward the letter of the Herald writer specially by cable telegram to New York.

It is dated in Rome on the 24th instant, and reads as follows:

The health of his Holiness the Pope remains very excellent indeed.

Pio Nono occupies a good portion of his time in the reception of the many visitors who wait on him from all parts of the outside world.

The members of a numerous deputation from Belgium have had audience of his Holiness. They presented an address, accompanied by a Peter's Pence offering forwarded by the Catholics of the Kingdom of Belgium, for his acceptance.

When the chief of the deputation had concluded the reading of the address and deposited the tribute at the feet of the Holy Father the Pope delivered the following words in reply:—

THE POPE'S SPEECH.

I thank you for having journeyed from Belgium to the Holy City to confort me under the painful circumstances which now surround me. Without doubt Almighty God is our chief support and only reliance. It is natural, however, that the affectionate children of the Church should come here in order to keep up the courage of the common Father of the Faithful. In reply to your address I say to you—Children, continue in the way and path in which you are walking; do not allow yourselves to be cast down in spirit. What is happening to-day is only of faith. The Church was born amid trials and temptations. It has always lived amid trials and temptations, and it will continue its earthly missionary career amid trials and temptations. I will endeavor and strive to be firm in the presence of danger. There is an Italian proverb which, speaking of death, says:—"One king is dying when another is born." People speak lightly in some cases of our persecutions, but it is often very difficult to support them. The condition of the world as it exists to-day affords to us a painful spectacle, especially in the ancient city of Rome, wherein we see things which our eyes have not been accustomed to behold.

Let us pray together, with united voice and fervently, that Almighty God will soon deliver His Church and restore public order, which has been deeply disturbed to the universe.

Brethren, your endeavors, your prayers, your meetings and your present pilgrimage to Rome all tend to this happy end.

Wherefore, brethren, with all my heart, and from the inmost recesses of my soul, do I bless those who sent you, bless you, and bless your country, hoping that the Providence of God will commune with the members of your families and direct all their thoughts and undertakings.

—About twenty couples in New Orleans have been greatly schocked upon learning that a clerk in Judge Shelley's office forged the name of the Judge to their marriage licenses, and appropriated to his own use the money they paid therefor. They do not quite know whether they are legally married or not, but some of the ministers who performed the ceremonies have been made aware of the trouble, and express a willingness to bunch the business if called on.

Handsome Toilettes.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Mail gives the following description of the toilettes at a large party recently in that city:

The hostess wore a beautiful dress of white tulle, with a very long train, elaborately flounced and puffed, and trimmed with ruchings of the material. The neck was cut low and round, the sleeves short. She carried a beautiful bouquet of cut tea roses and violets.

A dress of handsome blue silk, cut with a long train, and trimmed up the front breadth with folds of white tulle, headed with folds of the dress material. An overskirt of white tulle was worn with this, and caught up with bunches of natural tea-rose buds; the waist was cut very pointed, with *decollete* corsage, the shoulders shrouded with plaited white tulle.

The wearer of the above toilet appeared the next evening in a dress of lemon colored silk, made with a square medium train, the front breadth elaborately trimmed with black lace. An overskirt of black lace was worn with this. The corsage was cut *decollete*, and black lace was worn over the shoulders; a camelia for a corsage bouquet. Her jewelry was of dead gold. In the hair was worn a yellow ostrich plume, fastened with a cluster of diamonds.

A toilet of blee silk, made with a long train, with an overskirt of elegant point lace; the front breadth was trimmed with three parallel rows of bias folds of blue satin, edged with a cording of white silk. The waist was cut quite low, and beautifully trimmed with lace and pink rosebuds.

A toilet consisting of black silk underskirt, with a medium train, over which, and of corresponding length, was worn an overskirt of black lace net, set off with wreaths of flowers worked with gold into the material. This was daught up with bows of crimson velvet. The waist was cut *decollette*, the sleeves short, and caught up in the same manner as the skirt. The hair was decorated with bows of crimson velvet, fastened with lozenge-shaped tablets of brilliants.

A toilet of pale Isabelle-colored taffeta silk, made with a short train, and a square overskirt of the same material, edged with ruchings of white tulle. The corsage was cut pointee, the sleeves Marie Antoinette, both being edged with ruchings of white tulle. It was trimmed here and there with pink roses. The dress was simple, elegant and effective.

A toilet of pale blue silk made with a train, and an overskirt cut *a la papillonne*. The corsage was cut *decollete*. The feature of the dress was the trimming, which was of fringed out silk, of a very beautiful shell pink color. The contrast of colors was rather peculiar and extremely pretty.

A short dress of pink silk, with overskirt of tulle, made plain. The sleeves were worn cut open at the elbow, the corsage low. The hair was worn powdered.

A beautiful toilet of peach colored grosgrair, made with a medium train, with a bouffante overskirt trimmed with tulle. Low corsage and short sleeves.

Another beautiful toilet was of white tarletan with broad stripes of blue satin worn over white.

A beautiful dress of white tulle puffed all the way up the skirt, each row of puffs being seperated by a narrow line of crimson velvet.

A dress of white tulle, beautifully made, and having its airy folds caught up with drooping sprays of clematis.

A dress of blue silk, trimmed up the front with a succession of narrow flounces over-lapping each other from the hem to the waist. The remainder of the skirt of white tulle, beautifully made. The corsage was *decollete*, the sleeves short.

At a sociable on Friday evening, the hostess wore a beautiful dress of white silk, with violet tulle over, caught up with pink rose buds; the waist was pointed, and the corsage cut square and extremely low, and edged with ruchings of white tulle.

A beautiful dress was white tarletan, with a very long trail, heavily flounced and ruched, and trimmed with pipings of white satin. The corsage was cut round and very low, the sleeves short. A black lace sack was worn with this dress, which was one of the prettiest we saw that evening.

Two very pretty sisters were dressed, the one in a pale pink silk, made with a square neck, and worn over a white tarletan trailing skirt, heavily flounced; the other in a cherry-colored silk.

A Story by Dan Rice.

In the Mayor's parlor the other day, says the New Orleans Picayune, we encountered Dan Rice, the veteran circus man and inimitable clown. He, as usual, took the lead in conversation, and got off quite a number of jokes, of which he seemed to have a fund inexhaustible. Among other things he related an anecdote of the well known actor, Dan Marble, who during his life was acknowledged to be the best comedian on the stage. "Marble," said Rice, "was very fond of his tod, and never missed an opportunity of attending the races. It happened that on the evening that he was to appear at the St. Charles in the 'Yankee Teamster,' or some other similar play, one of the most exciting races that ever came off in New Orleans, took place, and Dan of course was there. Imbibing pretty freely, he was soon in a state that was scarcely diguified, and it was with no little difficulty he was taken to the theatre and gotten into any sort of condition for appearing before the clamorous and expectant audience. At last the curtain rolled up. Dan was pushed on the stage. The glare of the lights and the sight of the audience brightened him up a little, and with an irresitibly funny attempt at being steady he staggered forward, and with his hat askew, and jerking at his coat as if to button it up. The audience roared with laughter, and Marble (not too drunk to appreciate the situation) stood surveying the house in the most comical fashion, swaying to and fro unsteadily. Finally he said: 'Here I am—little late. Fact is, been to the races. All the fellers bet whiskey, and I held stakes.' The indescribably comic expression of Marble's face, and the absurdity of his excuse, set the house in such a roar as I shall never forget while I live. 'Poor Marble,' continued Dan, 'he died of cholera afterward up the river, on the very night that he played a piece which he had himself dubbed 'sure cure for cholera.'"

—The late Lieut. Gov. Henry W. Cushman, of Massachusetts, left a bequest of $10,000, to be given after the death of his widow, to the first town in the State, of not less than 1,000 inhabitants, which shall take his family name. If no town in Massachusetts adopts the name within five years from Mrs. Cushman's death, any town of the needed population in the United States may receive it by adopting the name of Cushman.

—One of the stylish weddings of the day in Boston this season was that of Miss Louise E. Rogers, a daughter of the late Colonel Rogers, of the Boston Journal, and Mr. Francis C. Stanwood. The bride has come into posession of three hundred thousand dollars, and she purchased a house on Columbus avenue and elegantly furnished it—an excellent exemplification of woman's rights.

Good Joke on a Rusty Mason.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There are two classes of Masons we do not like—the "parrots" and the "rusts." The former is one who thinks that the ritual is all of Masonry, who will spend days and weeks even in finding out if such a word should be *or* or *and*, yet who will not devote a minutes time to the study of Masonic history and principles. The latter is one who would never have joined the institution if he had not expected to be pecuniarily benefited thereby, and being disappointed in that, cares no more for it. Give us the bright Mason, who reads and studies and consequently understands the object of Masonic institutions—the grandest in existence. The "rusty Mason" is charmingly depicted by the "wag" of the New York Democrat, as follows;

One of our active and zealous Masons found himself in a railroad car, just about leaving for Albany, *vis-a-vis* with one whom he remembered several years since to have met in a Lodge in this city. The recognition was mutual. After the interchange of the usual compliments, the former, A, asked the latter, B, to what Lodge he now belonged.

B.—"Oh, I don't belong to any Lodge now. Masonry did me no good. I never made anything by it."

A.—"Well, I did not join Masonry to make anything out of it. Quite the contrary; and yet I unexpectedly made something out of it this very day."

B.—Indeed; how was that?"

A.—"When I went to buy my ticket, I made a sign, and the brother gave me a first-class ticket for a second-class price."

B.—"I'm quite rusty; I forgot the sign. What one did you make?"

A.—"I placed the forefinger of my left hand on my left cheek, and middle finger of the same on my right cheek, forming a triangle. I then pointed the index finger of the right hand through the triangle, and wagged it at him. He recognized it, and you know the result."

Albany was reached, and a few days afterward B. was returning. He went to the ticket office, and did exactly as A had described, at the same time handing the price of a second class ticket, and demanded one of the first-class. The ticket agent demanded $1 80 more. The sign was repeated. "What the devil are you making faces at me for?" "Why, it is the sign," said B.; "don't you recognize it? I want a first-class ticket for a second-class price." The agent felt insulted, and said if he did not pay $1 80 more he could not have a ticket; and if he made any more signs at him he would kick him out. B. paid the fare, and in the car met A. He told what had occurred, and said he was more convinced than ever that Masonry was a humbug.

A. laughed outright and said. "Well, you must be very rusty indeed. The sign I gave you was the upward trip. If you wanted a deduction made you should have reversed hands, and made the wagging with the index finger of the left hand. That was the sign *return ticket*. One sign would not do for both ways of course."

He opened his eyes acknowledged he was rusty, and had no one to blame but himself for not making money out of Masonry.

Mount Washington in Winter.

A member of the scientific party on Mount Washington writes as follows:

We have been among the White Mountains in summer, but were never impressed with the full glory of mountain scenery until we ascended Mount Washington during the frosts of winter. On the road from the White Mountain House the peak resembles a dome of ice, and is constantly before us during a seven-mile snow-shoe tramp to its base. The first part of the ascent is made through woods, and over five feet of snow. The trees, which in summer were festooned with moss, are now covered with ice, so that they charm the eye as they sparkle in the light of the sun.

As we proceeded the trees grew more stunted, the snow less deep, and the ice more abundant, until we leave the last trace of vegetation behind, and find ourselves enveloped in a cloud. Our range of vision is limited to a few rods; the ice begins to from on our clothes and hair, and the wind whistles on our backs; but the frost work is increasing in splendor; it forms on everything it touches, and to a thickness of fifteen or twenty inches. The trestle-work of the railroad would bring to mind the interior of a magnificent cathedral, adorned with cut glass and crystal. Lizzie Bourne's monument is a single dome of ice, surmounted by a crystal cross.

We at last reach the house, a large mass of snow and ice, through which a square hole is cut for an entrance, a small room in the interior furnishes us with warmth, food and the hearty welcome of friends, and we wait for the breaking of another day. Our hopes for the morning are fulfiled; the sun rises in a cloudless sky, lighting up hundreds of snowy peaks, which glitter in its rays like polished silver, contrasting strangely with the dark valleys below. Far away in the east we see the ocean, under the rays of the rising sun, and in the west we catch a dim outline of Lake Champlain, while from the centre of Maine Mount Katahdin rises in sight.

A visit to the Tip Top and Summit Houses reveals only huge masses of frost, over which one can walk in any direction. The whole mountain top is covered with it, forming on every rock and building, to be blown off and collected in Puckerman's ravine, two thousand feet below. A small amount of exercise makes one feel wearied, in the rarified air of sixty-three hundred feet elevation, so we return to the house to rest and enjoy the warmth of a good coal fire. The wind is blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour, making the stove rattle and shake, but the heavy coating of frost prevents its intrusion.

At night we are favored with brilliant auroral displays, forming an arch over the heavens, and each day some new development of frostwork or landscape is before our eyes. We are shut out from the world, but we have the beauties of nature all around us.

In the observatory we occupy ourselves in reading, writing, and attending to the domestic duties of this Crusoe life, while in good weather we obtain our needed exercise, by sliding, snow-balling, or roaming over the mountain. Thus we pass the time, until a day arrives in which we can descend the mountain, and exchange an Arctic for a temperate zone.

—A woman at the West Tunnel, North Adams Massachusetts, whose husband has been in California for two years past, recently gave birth to a child almost simultaneously with Mrs. C., a neighbor's wife. To conceal her shame, the former made arrangements with the latter by which Mrs. C. agreed to adopt the child from its birth, and call the two twins. So the news was sent to Mr. C., who was at work in the tunnel, that his wife had twins, weighing twelve pounds each, and in due time they were both christened as his. He has since, however, ascertained the fraud practiced on him, and has sent the borrowed baby back to its mother.

VARIETIES.

—Hon A. H. Stephens weighs seventy-four.

—Jenny Lind will be fifty next October.

—In Paris, Ill., they expel boys from the public schools for wearing their pantaloons inside their boots.

—Portions of the Suez Canal, it is said, will have to be reconstructed to secure the permanent usefulness of the work.

—The famous Fanny Ellsler, who turned the heads of the great-grandfathers of the present generation, is still alive and well.

—At a large dinner party, the other evening, in New York, the tablecloth was of heavy white linen, edged with point lace.

—The house in which Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, in 1769, is still standing, and is one of the best in Corsica.

—There has been a great falling off in the consumption of beef since the introduction of the cattle disease in New England.

—A lot of five hundred house sparrows has been imported into Louisiana, in order to try them as exterminators of the cotton worm and caterpiller.

—Moncure Robinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, formerly of Virginia, has given to the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, his scientific library, consisting of one thousand volumes.

—An Indiana member of the Legislature searching for a boarding house, and being told one meal a day was not counted engaged board at five hotels and takes one meal at each.

—The males of Hawesville, Ky., have presented a petition to the Legislature praying for the repeal of a law regulating the sale of spiritous liquors in that town, which is met by a counter petition on the part of the females.

—Age and experience are what the Bellows Falls (Vt.) Bank requires in a President, and they have re-elected Nathaniel Fullerton, who ninety-six years old, has been President of the institution for the last fifty years.

—A brute in Washington who pulled out the tongue of a horse while in a fit of rage, has been let off with a paltry fine of five dollars. The sufferings of the mutilated horse were so intense that it was found necessary to kill him.

—A fellow was arrested at Rochester, on complaint of his wife, for not supporting her. His reply to the charge was that he was willing to support his wife, but was not willing to support the whole neighborhood and do his own cooking and washing and ironing.

—A party of New York gentlemen are said to have paid $65,000 for the young trotting horse Birckford, in Scott County, Kentucky. He made one race in public as a three-year old, in which he is said to have scored 2.31.

—Messrs. Pratt & Wentworth, extensive stove-dealers, are reported to have suspended in Boston, with liabilities estimated a $600,000, and assets to the amount of $500,000. The cause of the failure is attributed to engagements outside of their regular business.

—Some of the children of the Crown Prince of Prussia came near drowning the other day. They were sleighing in a frozen pond in the neighborhood of Berlin, when the ice broke under their sleigh, and they were precipitated into the water. Some skaters that were near saved them with a great deal of difficulty.

—Edward C. Delavan, the temperance reformer, who died lately at Schenectady, New York, left all his property, believed to amount to $1,000,000 to his family. He says he made no bequests to the temperance movement, because he had given so liberally to it during his life, and his family is entitled to what is left of his estate.

—The Methodists of St. Louis celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary of the introduction of their denomination into that city last week. In a memorial address, Bishop Marvin mentioned that during the last three years there had been over $20,000 contributed by the denomination to objects outside of their own churches.

—"The early and improvident marriages of junior clerks" have greatly vexed the souls of a London banking firm, and they have ordained that no clerk receiving a smaller salary than $825, currency, shall marry, hereafter, under pain of dismissal. The girls are threatening to "go for" the already denuded scalps of the heartless old fogies with currycombs.

—Mrs. Polly McIntire, of Canoe, Winneshiek county, Iowa, was burned to death the other day by her clothes taking fire. She was one hundred and fifteen years old, having been born in New Brunswick, O. J., in 1756. She was three times married; first in 1780; at the age of twenty-four; next in 1826, at the age of seventy; and last in 1821, at the age of seventy-five. Last Christmas day she entertained a company with song and story.

—A valuable substitute for the ordinary putty is used in inserting glass in frames, and one said to be much superior in its qualities is prepared by boiling four pounds of brown umber for two hours in seven pounds of linseed oil, and afterwards stirring in four ounces of fine shavings of wax. After being removed from the fire, five and one half pounds of chalk and eleven pounds of white lead are to be added to the mixture.

—A bill pending in the Tennessee House of Representatives authorizing the Governor to sell certain real estate belonging to the State, including the Hermitage property, has been amended, so as to accept the Hermitage homestead, and two hundred and fifty acres of land surrounding and contiguous there to. The amendment also denotes the excepted grounds to Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., for her natural life, and at her death vests it in the State in fee simple.

—The following is an extract from a poem read at a recent celebration of General Lee:

Ages may pass and dynasties may fade!
Nations now powerful become decayed!
But while this earth one living soul retains,
The glorious name of Robert E. Lee remains!
Nor painter's skill, nor poet's teeming brain,
Can add a laurel or inflict a stain;
It needs no Hallam to perpetuate
The greatness of the world-acknowledged Great!
Throughout the earth—the wide-world o'er—
Bright on the roll of Fame, in bold relief,
Stands the proud name of Lee the Southern Chief!

—The wife of a cabinet officer has received a private letter from a lady friend in Munich, of which the following is an extract: "The draft, almost en masse, of the able-bodied population of Germany for the war has caused sad havoc at home. Hardly a family but has lost some member, and as many are dying from hunger, cold and disease as from the bullet; many, too, have gone insane, and, to add to the horrors, the winter is of unusual severity. On Christmas day the thermometer (Raumur's) stood at twenty-two degrees below zero, which is about equal to twelve degrees below, Fahrenheit."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

WE publish elsewhere a communication from a gentleman well known for his legal ability, which most completely riddles HARRIET BEECHER SWOOPE'S letter of "advice" to Senator GRAHAM. We commend it to the Senator's perusal.

THE SPRAGUE investigation is not making much progress, nor is it likely to. The Radical Senate know that it will not do to inquire too closely into the cotton specalations of loyal men. ULYSSES and JESSE GRANT and the Mack brothers in Cincinnati, did a little in that line.

JUDGE STALLO, of Cincinnati, declares as his opinion, that all nations, Republics as well as Monarchies, ought to have enforced military discipline, for a term of years, of every citizen, without distinction, in the army. It is hardly necessary for us to say that Judge STALLO is a Radical of the first water, and in favor of centralization. He thinks the nearest road to it is to compel all young men to serve in the army.

IT is estimated that the shipment of arms to France up to the middle of January, aggregated several millions of dollars in value, and has comprised 100,000 cases cartridges, 14,800 cases of guns, 12,600 cases of muskets, 8,000 cases of rifles, 1,700 cases of pistols, 600 cases of revolvers, 35 cases of sabres, 25 cases of bayonets, and 900 cases of equipment. In consequence of these heavy shipments the demand for war material has grown very active, and our armories throughout the country have found profitable employment for all the hands their capacity admitted of.

IF the Reverend friend of the "oldest" did not go to Harrisburg in its interest, and at its instance, what was his mission? Did he not tell the Allegheny delegation that the salary bill would not do, because the cost of the fall campaign had been chiefly levied upon the Court House officials, the reform movement having dried up the old time supply dugs. The *Gazette* would rather not have Sheriff FLEMING, for instance, interferred with, having a large advertising patronage, which is divided between them, and is considered a good thing to take in out of the wet, and of the same we are free to maintain.

THE Pittsburgh (Pa.) POST speaking of the proposed law to regulate the election of members of Congress, says thusly: "No more infamous invasion of the rights of a free people was ever proposed than this scheme of Radical centralization; and we do not believe in mincing words about so important a matter, we assert, in the event of the passage of such a law, which is nothing more nor less than a subversion of the Government, the right of the people to oppose it by every means in their power." That youth should go to Georgia forthwith. Nothing but the chivalry can appreciate such genius.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The "court organ" will more than likely discover in due course of time, that that style of "genius," will be appreciated by the "chivalry" of all parts of the country, because the question is rapidly narrowing down to a contest between the people and the military power of a dictator. The people do not desire the conflict, but if it is forced upon them they will fight it to the bitter end.

STEAMBOAT MURDERS.

The recent slaughter of humanity on the river, through steamboats, should appeal to the Committee on Commerce in Congress, which has in charge a bill prepared with great care by competent authority relating to river and inland navigation. We hope the Secretary of the Treasury will for a moment turn from the contemplation of revenue to a matter which concerns millions of his fellow citizens, and which has been entrusted to his Department. It was a sad mistake for this and the preceding administration, to have listened to the removal of scientific men from the position of steamboat supervisors to make room for political favorites. Dismissing men who were thoroughly competent, demoralized the service until it has become a bye-word among steamboat men. President GRANT is directly responsible for the appointment at St. Louis of a notoriously incompetent man, because he was once a boon companion. Underwriters may be able to inform him that the recent awful casualty on the Mississippi river, of the "Arthur," on which eighty-seven lives were lost, was not unexpected. There are circumstances connected with this fearful calamity, which will confirm the assertion that a thoroughly honest and competent supervisor at St. Louis would not have permitted this unfortunate boat to have left port at any time within the past three months. But if GRANT will put in shoemakers and swell heads instead of trained and competent officers, then slaughters will continue.

THE CENTRALIZATION SCHEME.

A week ago we called attention to the new scheme of Radical centralization, by which it is intended to place all the elections of the country directly under the control of the military agents of the government, and put it within the power of the Executive to control them in his own interest.

We then denominated it an infamous invasion of the rights of the people, an opinion which we now reiterate, and denounce it as a subversion of the Constitution and government, which if consummated, will justify the people in taking up arms in defence of free institutions and a republican form of government.

From the beginning we believed that the object of the Radical party was the overthrow of our Republican institutions and the erection of a centralized, monarchical government upon its ruins. Every act of the leaders of the party go to confirm that opinion. Under various specious pretenses, they have curtailed the freedom of the citizens, setting up plausible pretexts and promising not to go farther in the direction of centralization. Now they propose by a single statute to clothe the central government with supreme power over the ballot-box, and invest the pimps of official patronage with the power to call out the military, whenever they choose, for the purpose of controlling an election.

For eighty years before the advent of the Radical party, the people were left in undisturbed possession of their constitutional rights, and we grew from an impoverished few to a great and prosperous nation, and demonstrated that man was capable of self government. No grander spectacle was ever witnessed than the rise and progress, the intelligence, the virtue and true greatness of the Republic, all of which was owing to the untrammelled freedom of the people and the generous liberality of the government.

But with ten years of Radical rule and the scene is changed. The power that has enthroned itself in Washington has grown suspicious of the people, who are the true source of all government and power, and seizes upon every opportunity to hedge them about with restrictive laws. Now it is declared that the people have no right to exercise the highest function and prerogative of a freeman, vested with sovereignty, and exercise the elective franchise, unawed by the insigna of power; but that the armed lictors of the government shall stand at the polls and strike down the rights of every man who has an independent opinion, for this is the intention of the proposed law.

To say that is necessary for the preservation of the purity of the ballot to put the whole nation under military control, is a vile slander upon the patriotism of the people, and shows conclusively that the author is a traitor to free government, who should be hurled from his position in Congress amid the execration of the whole nation. It is indeed a sad sight to contemplate the seats of the patriots and statesmen of the past, who sealed their devotion to the cause of liberty with their blood upon the battle fields of the revolution, filled with the pimps of despotism, who divide their time between robbing the people of their hard earnings and their political rights.

As for ourselves, and the people for whom we speak, we have no compromise to make with these schemes for monarchy. We ground our political faith in the patriotism, the virtue and the liberty of the people, and we will stake it against any and all comers who carry the banner of monarchy.

We are not prepared to think that the people of this country, born of and imbued with the spirit of independence, that wiped the foul and unseemly blot of monarchy from off the fair face of the New World, will basely surrender their heritage into the hands of power, and invite the yoke that will gall them with its weight. If they are, they deserve only the fate and consideration due to slaves.

GENERAL PLEASANTON.

If there is any reliance to be placed in the reports that come from Washington General PLEASANTON will be either forced to resign, or will be removed from the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue at an early day.

The head and front of his offending seems to have been his advocacy of the repeal of the Income Tax, in which he was brought into antagonism with Secretary BOUTWELL. As the majority of the Senate sustained PLEASANTON and repudiated the Income Tax, we think if there is to be any retiring done on this account that Mr. BOUTWELL is the one to retire, and not General PLEASANTON.

There are a number of other reasons urged why PLEASANTON should be removed, prominent among which is that he enforces his orders among his subordinates too strictly. This, no doubt, goes hard with them, as they have been in the habit of doing pretty much as they pleased, and without any restraint. We see no reason why PLEASANTON should be complained of for playing the military tyrant, in connection with his office, since the whole government is run, on military principles.

WHAT WILL PEACE EFFECT?

Now that all the indications are that the Franco-Prussian struggle is practically at an end, men begin naturally to enquire what effect peace will have upon the commerce of the country. In making up an opinion of forming a judgment in this matter it becomes necessary to take into consideration the political condition of France.

Very much depends upon the immediately future status of France, with reference to the form and condition of government. As yet it is a mere matter of speculation, whether NAPOLEON will be restored to the empire by the aid of the imperial army which is now mostly prisoners of war, or whether a Republican form of government will be still further attempted involving long and exhaustive dynastic efforts to recover lost power.

But whichever condition may succeed, France will necessarially be restless and unsettled for a longer or shorter period, even if she escapes civil strife, which will be anything but favorable to a restoration of confidence and the revival of the industrial interests and commercial importance of the country.

The condition of France will be such that she will be left with almost unlimited wants unsupplied and her material prosperity and resources greatly crippled. The products of her soil for the past season are consumed and destroyed and all of her industries are unsettled. In her cities and in the rural district as well, community is demoralized and her male population scattered, all of which go to limit her capacity for production and the supply of pressing needs.

The political demoralization of the country will work strongly against obtaining supplies from foreign nations on credit, at a time when her ability to pay is very limited, in consequence of the destruction of her vineyards, the demoralization of her manufacturing capital and the exportation of her manufactured stock.

In a financial sense, France is prostrate and must continue to be so for years to come. She negotiated one loan on fair terms during the war, but under present circumstances, she could hardly repeat it. With no general collection of revenue, it may be expected that there will be all kinds of claims presented to whatever government is established, which will enormously augment the national debt. Many of the larger cities have already been compelled to raise heavy loans to satisfy Prussian demands. These facts taken in connection with the uncertainty with the political of the future of the country, will be decidedly unfavorable to the negotiation of loans in foreign countries.

It is doubtless a fact that there large amounts of French capital now in London, a large part of which represents funds sent there for safe keeping and safe investment pending the dangers of war; and part is mercantile capital, the proceeds of cotton and other commodities sent to England early in the war to be realized upon or stored. The latter form of capital will be sent back in the shape of commodities, imperatively needed by an impoverished country. The former class of capital may be called home, to some extent, in the shape of funds; but, considering that France will need almost everything in the way of commodities, it is reasonable to suppose that by far the larger portion of this form of indebtedness to France will be liquidated by the shipment of products; and it is important to note that no inconsiderable part of these commodities will have to be supplied by the United States.

There is nothing, however, to induce the belief that large withdrawals of specie from London will take place, as some financiers imagine.

While in Germany all the indications are more favorable for commercial adjustments than in France, a financial pressure will doubtless be felt to a greater or less degree, but we do not anticipate, under any circumstances, a derangement of our European balances.

THE "BALL" OF 1840.

Most men of middle age remember the exciting political campaign of 1840, and the innumerable campaign songs it gave rise to, the refrain of one of which was

"We'll keep the ball a rolling,
For 'Tippecanoe' and Tyler, too," &c.,

but there are doubtless thousands who remember the refrain, and who have seen it repeatedly in print, who are not aware of the reference to the "ball" that was to be kept constantly revolving for the benefit of "TIPPECANOE and TYLER, too."

The history of the ball is this: During the campaign of 1840, an eccentric but worthy gentleman named WILLIAM JOHNSON, now deceased, but then a resident of the village of Dresden, Ohio, gave vent to his enthusiasm by the construction of a huge ball or globe thirteen feet in diameter, typical of the original thirteen States of the Union, and its perpituity. This immense ball was made of seasoned poplar boards, which after being steamed were bent into proper shape, and the whole covered with muslin upon which were mapped the various States of the Union, rivers, &c. This was placed in a frame upon axles, and the whole mounted on a large wagon. It was only necessary to touch the ball lightly with the finger to set it in motion, when all the vari-colored States were presented to view in regular order.

In the early part of the campaign of 1840 it first made its appearance in public, and though it was only intended for a local sensation, and for the purpose of drawing a crowd to hear the now venerable THOMAS EWING deliver a Whig speech, it was destined to achieve a national reputation. Upon the occasion to which we have referred it was made to head a procession, and was drawn by four black horses, gaily caparisoned. At an early hour the ball, followed by an immense crowd, left Dresden for Zanesville, sixteen miles distant—where EWING was to speak—amid the hard cider songs of the Whigs, and the jeers of the Democrats. Crowds of people attracted by the novelty of the affair, joined in the procession and swelled it to immense proportions, to the discomfiture of the Democracy, who were wishing it all sorts of mishaps.

Everything went prosperously, however, until the procession reached the bridge across the Muskingum river, when it was found that the "ball" would not pass under the roof. The Whigs were nonplussed and the Democrats were jubilant. But Mr. JOHNSON was equal to the occasion, and extemporizing a ferry, transported the ball and wagon across the river, from whence it was hauled to the place of meeting amid the applause of the jubilant Whigs.

After the meeting it was presented to the Whig County Committee. The fame of it having gone abroad, it was started on an eastern tour along the "National Road," and was greeted everywhere by large and enthusiastic crowds. Having made the circuit of the eastern States, it was taken to Washington, where for some weeks it attracted universal attention. It was then taken South through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, &c., to New Orleans, and up the Mississippi river and the Ohio to the State of Kentucky, from whence it meandered into Tennessee and was lost sight of in the vicinity of Knoxville, shortly after the Presidential election.

That same ball is in motion once more in principle, and destined in a very short time to roll the Radical party out of power and out of existence.

THE SPRING TRADE.

As to the effect of immediate peace in Europe, and foreign capital upon the Spring trade, considerable discussion is springing up in commercial circles. One of the arguments advanced is that we have a vast amount of foreign capital which, on the return of peace in Europe, would be attracted thither; and as this capital is now in active use in our monetary transactions, its sudden withdrawal would deplete the reservoir of the loan market, and could scarcely fail to occasion temporary disturbance.

This says the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" has some plausibility of reasoning about it, but its chief force depends upon the suddenness of the anticipated draw upon us. If peace could be established without delay, and if the immediate result were the revival of public confidence in Continental Europe, then we might find it a difficult task to replace the vast amounts of floating capital which would be liable to be drawn away from us. There are several reasons for this.

First, we have been building so many railroads and other wealth-consuming works during the past three years that the process of converting our floating capital into fixed forms has been allowed to go on with perilous rapidity. The consequence has been that the supplies of foreign capital have been depleted, and the reservoir has been in danger of sinking to too low a level. Now it is one of the most interesting problems of practical finance to determine the proportion which the floating capital of a great, thriving, rich nation should keep up in relation to its fixed capital; and in all active commercial countries, but especially here and in England, the most successful financial men owe much of that perspicuous foresight which is the secret of their success to their quick descernment of the precise point of time when the tide of floating capital is rising to high or sinking too low for the burden of obligations is required to float.

Secondly, there is no doubt, and the proofs have often been expounded in our columns, that in this country during and since the war, the conversion of floating capital into fixed capital has gone on so rapidly as to bring us at several critical conjunctures, to the very verge of a great financial convulsion.

Thirdly, so great has been our recuperative strength, so rapid our material growth, so active our wealth producing forces, and so rich our sources of industrial and commercial prosperity, that, notwithstanding our defective financial system, we have always passed each crisis with less of disaster than the most sanguine observer might reasonably have looked for.

Fourthly, it has often been pointed out that the disastrous European conflict which has destroyed the work of centuries and kindled among kindred nations the fires of hate and terror and fury, which may be quenched in the blood of peoples yet unborn, there has been for us a compensative advantage.

But after all it is a question whether foreign wars have been advantageous to us. Although they induce foreign capital to seek investment with us, such an investment is not unattended with corresponding evils. With a return of peace withdrawals, and often sudden ones, derange the money market and injures our own domestic trade to a much greater extent than the compensating advantages of the temporary investment.

We do not anticipate, however, any unpleasant consequences in our own country, unless the Secretary of the Treasury commits some of his usual financial blunders upon the very heels of the withdrawal of foreign capital, which will take place to some extent with the restoration of political confidence in Europe. Such an event, which is liable to happen at any time, if we judge by the past policy of the Secretary, would result disastrously.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS.

Quite a sensation was created in Congress, we are told, a few days since, when Mr. DAWES exposed a scheme, whereby one GEORGE CHORPENNING was about to steal half a million of dollars from the government, a trick which he and others had been carrying on for some time, with the assistance of Congressmen and department officials.

The plan of proceeding is this: Some sharper with a bogus claim against the government, waits until the very close of the session, when a Congressman, who is to share the spoils with him, introduces a joint resolution for the payment of the claim, and rushes it through without discussion and without investigation into its justice and validity. Under the authority of this joint resolution it is paid and the matter passes beyond remedy—the people are swindled, and theives and theiving Congressmen are made rich.

This was the way the CHORPENNING claim was put through, but owing to the fact that there were no funds available to pay it, the sharks did not realize upon their scheme, although the Postmaster General made haste to sign the warrant for its payment. Toward the close of the last session Mr. CHORPENNING trumped up a bogus account against the Post Office Department, amounting, to nearly half a million of dollars. Well knowing that there was no chance to get it paid in the regular way, he sought the halls of Congress, that favorite avenue of public robbery and Radical plunder, and there laid the ground work of his half million steal.

Mr. JOHN CESSNA, a Pennsylvania Radical Congressman, drew up a joint resolution for the payment of this fraudulent claim, and held it back until the last day of the session when he offered it, and during the attendant excitement safely engineered it through the House and Senate. A more unblushing attempt at public robbery was never attempted, and was only frustrated, as we have already stated, because there was no money to pay the warrant.

Millions of dollars have been stolen annually in the same way, of which the people will never be any wiser, until the present Radical majority are turned out of Congress, and honest men put in their places. The action of Mr. CESSNA in this matter is characteristic, and gives one a fair idea of his fitness for the position he occupies. If he pleads ignorance of the nature of the claim, he establishes his utter unfitness for the position he occupies. But he cannot successfully plead ignorance. His holding it back until the last moment is good evidence that he knew its character and feared an investigation into it.

The whole thing was a premeditated swindle, and Mr. CESSNA will and must be held a party to it. Notwithstanding the people of his District repudiated him at the election in October last, he is prosecuting a contest against Mr. MEYERS, Congressman elect, for the purpose of holding the seat which he degrades to such vile uses, and lends to the furtherance of the schemes of public plunderers. Could there be any stronger reason given why he should not be permitted to usurp the will of the people of the Sixteenth District?

For years this system of fraud and thieving has been carried on successfully with the connivance of Radical Congressmen, who have become millionaires by a division of the spoils. Whenever a Democratic member called for an investigation he was refused a hearing, and whenever Democratic newspapers demanded a cessation of them, they were denounced in the most unmeasured terms. Now and then, as in this case of CHORPENNING and CESSNA'S joint resolution, the plunderings become so open that they cannot be concealed. There is no possible chance, however, to break up this system of robbery except by electing a different set of men to Congress.

THEY have a reign of terror in Connecticut—a gang of ruffians and desperadoes overrunning a large district, murdering and pillaging as they go. If this occurred in any one of the Southern States, it would be paraded in Congress as the acts of the Ku-Klux-Klan, and reconstruction would follow immediately. Why not reconstruct New England?

COMPLIMENTS OF "THE PRESS."

JOHN W. FORNEY Esq., was entertained last Friday evening, in Washington city, by the representatives of the Press of the country, on the occasion of his retirement from journalistic labors at the capitol. Distinguished and lively gentlemen made up the assembly including the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. After a careful perusal of the speeches of the evening, we have arrived at the certain conviction that Mr. FORNEY was the only man present who kept his feet steady and his head level. Even our genial friend DAN. DOUGHERTY seemed to be so entirely exalted by the earnest tribute to his friend that he made a narrow escape in his effort of being convicted of champagne nonsense. We know he can do better and always does when he is certain reporters are present, among other things Mr. FORNEY in his short speech said:

We have the lawyers bound together by their sheepskins; we have societies of doctors combined by their diplomas: we have the guilds of the scholars sealed by their personal attachments; we have the merchants with their boards of trade; the moneyed men with their boards of brokers; the farmers with their agricultural leagues; the mechanics with their trades' unions, and the labor combinations extending all over the States and territories; we have the clergy Protestant and Catholic, Hebrew and Greek, however divided on other things, acting together, each in their special work; we have the ladies forgetting their dissensions and uniting at last for suffrage and self-protection; but whoever has heard of a corporation of journalists or a guild of editors that lasted beyond one or two voluble conventions or a luxurious railroad excursion, when they paid their way by flattery of their entertainers?

I do not stop to solve the difficulty or supply the remedy. I state a plain fact for your reflection. I am talking to a most critical audience, and one that will not certainly accuse me of flattery, when I say that if we are underrated by those we are eternally building up, it is because we are not true to ourselves.

I cannot tell you how much I am obliged to you for this really generous compliment. I am not going to say I do not deserve it at your hands; for there is not one man in this goodly company that I do not count as my personal friend, and to whose house I would not go, uninvited, if I happened in this town hungry and poor. I hope you will all believe, if you come my road, that my home will be open, and my heart warm to welcome you. I feel, therefore, that it is right for us to be together to-night. I have been, off and on, a quarter of a century hereaway. I have seen, as you have, a great many changes, but that which has most gladdened me is the rapid rise of our profession. You here at this board, each man representing a great paper and so many trustees of the interests and honor of your chiefs — not a few fit to be chiefs yourselves—have done much to elevate the character of that profession. The very responsibility imposed on the correspondents and editors at the capital makes them gentlemen. It is astonishing how a pen in the hands of an honest man always appeals to his conscience. It is true the power you wield breeds and impels suspicion, and those who fear are ever prompt to falsify. But let me say this for you, my friends, that in a long course of years, begun even when "Grandfather" Gobright was a young man about town, I heard of corrupt politicians, dishonest legislators, treacherous Cabinet ministers and heartless Presidents; but among the best men I have ever known—the truest friends and the most unselfish patriots—were those I met in the printing office and the Bohemians who come here to take notes before they plume their pinions for bolder flights.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

They appear to have lively times down in Arkansas, in the Legislature, and it would seem that there is to be a little blood-letting before the law makers settle down to their work. Just what the quarrel as about between the two wings of the Legislature is not very clear, further than that the United States Senatorship is at the bottom of it.

It appears that the Lieutenant-Governor administered the oath of office to a Mr. BROOKS, as Senator, against the wish of the CLAYTON men, who concluded to impeach his Lieutenant-Governorship for high crimes and misdemeanors in swearing in Mr. BROOKS over the objections raised. The nature of these objections we are not able to state, but judging from the proceedings, it is mainly because he is not a CLAYTON man. The House, however, refused to impeach the Lieutenant-Governor by a vote of thirty-nine to thirty-eight, to the intense delight of the galleries, and which would seem to indicate that Governor CLAYTON is done for, so far as the Arkansas Legislature is concerned, and has become a fit subject for the Presidential salve. We fear that there has been a bad job of reconstructing done in Arkansas, which will require looking after.

IT is stated upon good authority that Cadet GRANT, son of the President, was one of the principal persons engaged in the outrage by which the three young men, BAIRD, BARBES, and FICKLINGER, were brutally driven from the West Point Academy, and who, after their return, were coerced into resignation by alarm. Their resignations were accepted without the usual form of consulting the parents, and the whole proceeding indicates a disposition to protect the perpetrators, rather than the victims, of this cruel and shameful proceeding. The Committee of the House of Representatives owe it to the country to probe this matter to the bottom, and General SLOCUM is relied upon for a faithful report of the facts. This is not the first occasion in which Cadet GRANT has figured in violating the discipline of the Academy and been upheld by orders of higher authority.

THE Chicago *Times* says the best evidence yet afforded of the truth of the Darwinian theory, is the fact that Grant is the President of the United States.

MR. MOTLEY, it is stated, is coming back at the administration in reply to Secretary FISH's note. While the people generally regard Mr. MOTLEY's course in London as fawning and imbecile, there is little doubt that the manner of his removal was anything but creditable to Mr. GRANT, and there is no reason why Mr. MOTLEY should not show it to be so.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post, Rad.)

Clergymen and Politics.

The following petition has, according to the *Tribune*, been signed by the persons whose names follow it; and we read further that it has been presented to the President by a "delegation of politicians:"

"To His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, clergymen in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, do most respectfully and earnestly request and solicit the appointment by your Excellency of the Hon. Silas S. Dutcher, of the city of Brooklyn, to the position of Collector of the port of New York; believing as we do that Mr. Dutcher is a very proper man for the position, whos appointment will add strength to your Excellency's administration and be very acceptable to the public generally and to the Republican party particularly.

"D. O. Ferris, pastor DeKalb avenue, M. E. Church.
"E. P. Tower, pastor Tabernacle Church.
"H. Hutchins, pastor East Brooklyn Baptist Church.
"J. W. Earnhart, pastor Tompkins avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
"S. F. Farmer, pastor East Reformed Church, Brooklyn.
"J. Clement French, pastor Central Congregational Church.
"D. Moore, Jr., pastor Washington avenue Baptist Church.
"W. S. Studley, pastor Washington avenue M. E. Church.
"R. Meredith, pastor Simpson street M. E. Church.
"W. J. Budington, pastor C. A. Congregational Church.
"F. W. Ware, pastor Johnson street M. E. Church.
"C. E. Harris, pastor Washington street M. E. Church.
"R. P. Christopher, pastor M. E. Church, Cranford, N. J.
"G. F. Kettle, pastor Sands street, M. E. Church.
"George A. Hubbell, pastor Warren street M. E. Church.
"J. V. Saunders, pastor York street M. E. Church.
"Chas. E. Glover, pastor Nostrand avenue M. E. Church.
"W. McDonald, pastor Seventh avenue M. E. Church.
"C. B. Ford, pastor Eighteenth street M. E. Church.
"W. P. Ketes, pastor William street M. E. Church.
"S. H. Platt, pastor First street M. E. Church.
"R. C. Putney, pastor First street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
"Wm. T. Enyard, pastor North Reformed Church, Clermont avenue.
"Benjamin M. Adams, pastor Central M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, E. D.
"John B. Brackett, pastor Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
"J. B. Mervin, P. E. North Long Island District.
"Samuel T. Spear, pastor South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
"E. Stafford Browne, rector St. Paul's Church.
"Charles S. Jones, Chaplain Sailors', snug Harbor, L. I.
"G. Lansing Taylor, pastor First M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
"John Dunan, pastor Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
"George F. Pentecost, pastor Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.
"T. DeW. Talmage, pastor Tabernacle Church, Brooklyn.
"William Coombs, pastor Woolheaven M. E. Church, L. I.
"H. D. Lathrom, Milford, Ct., member New York East Conference.

We do not propose to dispute the truth of what is asserted in the petition. Mr. Dutcher is known to us, and is a capable person. We do not know what the petitioners find objectionable in Mr. Murphy, the present Collector, for they do not even tell the President why they wish him removed.

But we wish to ask the gentlemen whose names are printed above, what right they have to interfere, not as citizens, but distinctly as clergymen, in political affairs? Here are Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational clergymen uniting in a petition to the President—not to remove a bad man from office, for they say nothing against Mr. Murphy, the present Collector; not to appoint only good men—there might be some little propriety in clergymen exhorting a President to make only good appointments, but these persons, speaking as clergymen, ask the appointment of a specified person.

Suppose thirty-five Roman Catholic priests, speaking as priests, demanded of the President that he should appoint some other man? What outcries should we not hear about "priestly assumption and arrogance," about "dangerous interference of priests with political affairs," and the "perils of liberty," and so on. But have not the signers of this petition put themselves out of court by their blunder? How can they, or those who support them in using their professional standing as ministers of religion to further a political aim, complain hereafter of the Roman Catholic "influence in our politics?"

As citizens, they have precisely the same rights as other citizens; but even as citizens, the manner of their interference would have been an indecorous proceeding towards the President. We have a right to be shocked that thirty respectable Protestant clergymen should have committed so grave an offense against right and propriety.

For, a scrutiny of the petition shows nothing whatever to justify it. In the first place, these clergymen show no reason why the present collector should be removed; then they ask for another man's appointment, upon partisan grounds, which certainly ill becomes a class of men whose duty and office it is to instruct and lead their people. Where are we to look for defenders of a reformed civil service, when respectable clergymen demand the removal of a public officers without alleging against him either dishonesty or incapacity, and the appointment of another man on the ground that it would be useful or agreeable to the political party of which they happen to be members?

We would be glad to hear that the signatures to the petition were forged; we cannot doubt that the President will rebuke the "delegation of politicians" who are said to have presented it to him.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

During the late thaw several land slides have occurred on the unfinished portions of this road. The Cumberland Times says:

Had it not been for these unforseen drawbacks, the cars would have passed over the road by or before the middle of February, but from present appearances it will be impossible to get through before the first and perhaps the middle of March. The track from the eastern end is in the neighborhood of Southampton Mills. They are about to put a locating party of engineers on the western extension, previous to letting it in the spring. At last accounts they had eight million dollars raised for the first eighty miles. The Broadford and Mount Pleasant branch will be opened in a few days. The Somerset branch is progressing slowly, but steadily. The railroad company has taken charge of all the Canadian work, and are pushing it through rapidly.

We learn that the Pennsylvania Central railroad are trying hard to get hold of the Uniontown branch of this road, intending, if they succeed, to extend it from Connellsville to either Greensburg or Latrobe, and from Uniontown out into West Virginia; but let her work! By the time the ninety-nine years' lease of this road runs out, perhaps old Penn will see something better to bite at.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Philadelphia Judicial Contested Election Case Settled—Judicial Vacancy Filled.

Special Dispatch to THE POST

HARRISBURG, February 1.

The Legislative Committee in the Philadelphia Judicial contested election this morning resolved to report in favor of the sitting Judge. The committee held three meetings, but the contestant did not appear.

The Governor to-day appointed W. M. Hall to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge King, in the Bedford and Somerset Judicial District. S.

Special to the Pittsburgh Post.

HARRISBURG, January 30.

THE SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN—Refunding certain moneys to Thomas McCreery of Beaver; authorizing cemetery associations to appoint watchmen to arrest persons violating the laws for the protection and preservation of cemeteries.

By Mr. DAVIS—Supplement relating to divorces, which allows the petition to be presented to the court in the county where the parties reside, or in the county where the alleged cause occurred.

By Mr. PETRIKEN—Repealing election law of 1866.

By Mr. EVANS—A supplement to the liquor law, which authorizes all county courts to receive petetions and remonstrances in regard to the sale of liquor in all shapes, whether in bars, saloons, stores, distilleries or otherwise.

By Mr. WHITE—Restoring spring elections in Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson counties.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up his bill authorizing his cumulative system in voting for school directors.

Mr. DAVIS moved the exemption of Berks, Lehigh and Luzerne.

Mr. DUNCAN moved the exemption of Adams.

Mr. PURMAN wanted Green and Westmoreland exempted.

Messrs. Rutan, White, Evans, Mumma, Connell and Allen sustained the bill, and opposed any exemptions.

Motions to exempt counties were defeated, only Albright, Billingfelt, Davis, Duncan, Knight, Purman and Wallace voting aye.

The bill then passed finally, only Albright, Davis, Knight and Purman voting nay.

THE HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Giving Councils of Ormsby Borough power to erect sewers through private property, and to make assesments for the same a lien on property.

By Mr. ROBB—Incorporating Wilkinsburgh Borough, Allegheny county.

By Mr. KERR—Making period of stay of execution in Allegeny Courts of Common Pleas, to run from return day of writ, the same as in District Courts.

By Mr. WOOLEVER—Making it unlawful to sell any coal oil unless it has been first tested for illuminating purposes.

The House Corporation Committee meets again to-morrow evening, and Chairman Shurlock will endeavor to get the Steamship Bill reported. At the last meeting only three members besides the Chairman favored the bill, although there were seven members present from Philadelphia. The bill provides that the property and bonds of the company shall be forever free from taxation, and grants large powers to the corporation. Some opposed it on this ground, but the bill will now undoubtedly pass because of the importance of the enterprise to Pennsylvania. S.

HARRISBURG, January 31.

THE SENATE.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced the following bills: supplement for National Savings Bank, Allegheny city; supplement for Pittsburgh Bridge Company, which authorizes the erection of a tripartie bridge at the Point, conforming to the views of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange; erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into a City District of Allegheny City. This bill does not annex or consolidate said townships with the city, but only associates them in the district for certain election purposes.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a resolution instructing the Apportionment Committee to report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional and Legislative districts, using the septennial census for 1870, so far as received, and the census of 1869 in the counties not received, as the basis, all returns received before February 8th to be deemed part of said basis.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend by striking out the Congressional districts. Adopted.

The counties not yet reporting are Bucks, Cameron, Elk, Forrest, Fulton, Lancaster, Luzerne, Schuylkill and Wayne.

Mr. BILLINGFELT opposed the resolution, believing that the State should first compel all counties to report.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 26 to 3.

Mr. EVANS moved the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the Public Printing bill for the action of the Senate.

Mr. RUTAN opposed on the ground that the Senate could not perfect the bill before the joint convention to-day, nor could the House act upon it. He should move that the convention adjourn again, to give both Houses time to make a proper enactment.

Mr. EVANS motion was defeated.

Bills were called up and passed as follows:

By Mr. GRAHAM—Authorizing the cash Insurance Company to purchase promissory notes and make loans on security; supplement for Pittsburgh Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.

Mr. RUTAN—Extending Allegheny Coroner's fee bill to Beaver county; authorizing the Council of Beaver to levy additional tax. The bill extending the power of school superintendents of Birmidgham was defeated.

THE HOUSE.

This was private calendar day.

Mr. WHITE objected off his salary and fee bill, to give an opportunity for amendments. He is re-writing the whole bill, making a number of changes. One is to exempt criminal fees from payment in advance. He makes no changes in salaries.

Mr. KERR had his bill regulating the medical practitioners in Allegheny county defeated, not being desirable.

The following house bills were passed; repealing the act requiring constables of Fayette county to make returns to Quarter Sessions courts; Incorporating the Fuesyania tea importing company, of Pittsburgh; Supplement for Allegheny county prison; for registration of lots in Pittsburgh; providing for office for Coroner of Allegheny county; supplement to Pittsburgh educational consolidation act; incorporating Diamond Savings Bank, Pittsburgh; incorporating Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh; Establishing a Soho and Ormsby steam ferry over the Monongahela river; Reviving the Charter for a bridge over the Ohio river, from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville at Saw Mill Run to Allegheny City; Restoring to Sharpsburg so much of the act of 1857, regulating boroughs, as relates to the opening and widening of streets, &c; supplement for the Pittsburgh Fire Department, giving it the right of way on occasions of fire.

The last bill was amended by Mr. Kerr, to allow bail in cases of arrest by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Both Houses convened in joint convention on Public Printing at twelve o'clock, and on motion of Mr. Olmsted, adjourned for two weeks, without transacting any business whatever. S.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, FEB., 1, 1871.

Mr. BUCKALEW, presented a very voluminous supplemental report from the Democratic side of the Lyndall-Dechert committee in answer to the Republican minority report. All reports in the case were ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS, from the committee on distribution of Legislative Journals reported that the United States Post Office here would not receive said paper unless prepaid at full rates, and the Committee therefore recommended that members of both houses be allowod to frank copies they may send to their constituents.

Mr. WHITE said he would never vote for restoring the franking privilege. He introduced a substitute for the Committee's resolution appropriating one thousand dollars to the Clerk of the Senate, and two thousand to the Clerk of the House, to purchase stamps for the journal during the present month; Legislative Postmasters to place them on the wrappers and clerks and postmasters to render a report at the end of the month.

Mr. PURMAN moved a further amendment, rescinding the contract for the publication of a legislative journal. Ruled irrelevant.

After some discussion, the subject was postponed for the present.

The bill for an additional Law Judge in Schuylkill County, on motion of Mr. Randall, was passed over the veto of the Governor, and went to the House.

The Civil Code Commissioners made a report.

Mr. BROOKE introduced a bill transferring the duties of Superintendent of soldiers' orphans, to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

By Mr. RUTAN—Authorzing the School Directors of New Galilee borough, Beaver county, to borrow money for building purposes.

Mr. DAVIS moved to make his general insurance bill the special order for next Thursday afternoon. Carried.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a resolution instructing the Constitutional Reform Committee to report a bill for the State Constitutional Convention, to equal the number of delegates to be elected in the Senatorial or Congressional Districts, one half only to be voted for, and to give each party an equal representation.

Mr. CONNELL opposed. The committee would next week report a satisfactory bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to refer to the committee. Carried.

HOUSE.

A local bill, exempting an Odd Fellows' Hall, in an interior town, from taxation, came up, and excited general debate, on the principle involved. The bill finally passed. Yeas, 54; nays, 31.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill for one thousand copies of the history of the Pennsylvania Vounteers, to be sold at three dollars per volume.

Mr. ELLIS, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for sending a legislative journal by mail to the State Treasurer to pay the postage.

Mr. WHITE opposed, and said the postage would amount to from twelve to thirteen thousand dollars a session. The bill passed, yeas, 47; nays 46. Messrs. Humphreys and Robb voted aye; Messrs. Kerr, Taylor, Warner and White voted no.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved the appointment of a joint committee to superintend the printing of the Legislative Journal wrappers. He said in 1868 this work cost the State $13,889, in 1869 $12,683, which was too much. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution authorizing the Board of Public Charities to withdraw certain papers presented by President Kane without any authority. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The American steamship bill was reported favorably. S.

MONETARY.

Gold Strong—Stocks Dull and Heavy—Money Easy.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Gold strong and slightly higher, ranging from 111¼ to 111⅜. Price for carrying rates 8 to 6 per cent. Clearings about $28,000,000. Governments quiet and generally steady; ten-forties, registered, sold at extra interest of three months. Stocks dull and heavy, with the exception of Lake Shore and Wabash. The speculation in the former has excited an unusual degree of interest, opening this morning at 95, sold up to 95½, closed at 95¾@95⅞, market closing steady. Money easy; 5 per cent. the ruling rate. State securities dull and nominal.

The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived at Portsmouth to-day from the North Atlantic squadron. She brought the remains of the late Capt. Napoleon B. Harrison, of the late United States steamer Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 31.

SENATE.

THE INCOME TAX.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the return from the House of the Income Tax bill, with the accompanying suggestion on the part of the House, that under section 7, article 1, of the Constitution, the House had sole power to originate such measures.

Mr. SCOTT moved to non-concur in resolutions assigned by the House for the return of the bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference, on the difference of opinion between the two Houses as to their privileges.

Mr. SCOTT, as the author of the bill in the Senate, proceeded to argue that the position of the House was erroneous in assuming that the bill proposed to raise revenue. He stated that the only purpose was to dispense with certain taxes by modifying the existing law. The logical effect of the position of the House would be to exclude from the Senate all questions which might incidentally effect the revenue. The same question had arisen years ago on the bill introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Clay, changing the whole syrtem of collecting the duties on imports, and modifying certain taxes, but the objection to the power of the Senate was not maintained, and the bill became a law.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the motion for a Conference Committee as a means of securing the adoption of a rule on the subject of originating revenue bills which would obviate the difficulty that had existed for twenty years.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he would leave the Senate in a few days, but while still a member, he wished the body to maintain its dignity. The proper proceedings in the present instance would be to ignore the message of the House altogether. He suggested that it be smothered, and time given the lawyers of the House to get together and ask leave to withdraw the message. As to the power of the Senate to originate bills of the character of that now pending, if any lawyer in his (Saulsbury's) office would express a doubt on the subject, he would be turned out immediately.

The subject was then disposed of by the adoption of Mr. Scott's motion in form of a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bill be returned to the House of Representatives, and that the Senate ask a conference on the question at issue.

Messrs. Scott, Conkling and Casserly were appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

House.

THE INCOME TAX.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the Senate, requesting a Committee of Conference on the question at issue between the two Houses, as to the right of the Senate to originate a bill repealing the income tax.

Mr. HOOPER moved the House concur in the request of the Senate.

Mr. MAYNARD appealed to Mr. Hooper to postpone action till to-morrow. He had a very decided impression there was high authority for saying that this was not a question for conference. It was a matter under the Constitution for the sole and exclusive judgment of the House. At a former Congress, more than thirty years ago, the Senate had decided, after long debate, that it had nothing to do with such matter. It seemed to him that to accept the proposition of the Senate would be a concession which he was not ready to make at present.

Mr. RANDALL inquired of the Speaker whatwould be the scope of power given the Conference Committee. Would that committee have power to consider the bill itself?

The SPEAKER explained that it would not.

After a debate the conference was adjourned, and Messrs. Hooper, Allison and Voorhees were appointed conferees.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back, with a recommendation that it pass, the Senate bill prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourth amendment of the Constitution.

After some debate on the bill, the House, without disposing of it, at 4:30 adjourned.

WASINCTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 30.

The President sent to Congress to-day, the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the official copy of the proceedings of the council of Indian tribes held at Okmulgee, in December last, which resulted in the adoption of a declaration of rights and a constitution for their government, together with a copy of the report of the Commisssoner on Indian Affairs, and the views of the Secretary of the Interior thereon.

It would seem highly desirable that the civilized Indians of the country should be encouraged in establishing for themselves a form of Territorial Government, compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and with the previous custom towards communities lying outside of State limits. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Interior, that it would not be advisable to receive the new Territory with a Constitution as now framed. So long as the Territorial form of government is preserved, Congress should have the power of approving or disapproving all legislative action of the territory, and the executive should, with the advice and consent of the Senate, have power to appoint the Governor and Judicial officers, and some others of the territory. This is the first indication of the Aborigines desiring to adopt our form of government, and it is highly desirable that they become self-sustaining, self-relying, christianized and civilized. If successful, in this their first attempt at territorial government, we may hope for concentration of other Indians in the new Territory. I therefore recommend as close adherence to their wishes as consistent with safety. It might be well to limit the appointment of all Territorial officers appointed by the executive to native citizens of the Territory. If any exception be made to this rule, I recommend that it should be limited to the Judiciary. It is confidently hoped that the policy now being pursued towards the Indian will make him fit for self-government and make him desire to settle among the people of his own race where he can enjoy the full privileges of civil and enlightened government.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE WAR.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, January 1.—It is believed that the first act of the National Assembly, when it convenes at Bordeaux, will be the nomination of President of Council of Ministers forming the government. M. Favre, Gambetta, Thiers, Picard and Greoy are the probable candidates for the office, and Favre, Gambetta and Thiers are considered to have the greatest chances.

BRUSSLLS, February 1.—Gen. Fleury passed through Cologne on his way to London.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES

have resolved to accept candidatures for the National Assembly, in the belief that if chosen, they can return to France and be no longer prohibited from residence upon its soil. The Duke Duaumale will become a candidare for Beauvaise, Augleime, Clermont and Ferrand, and the Prince De Joinville for Cherbourg, Chaumont and Brest.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY

has not entered Switzerland. The French commandant Montereen, however, has asked the Swiss authorities to be allowed to transport sick French soldiers through Swiss Territory, and the request has been granted.

ANXIETY AT BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, February 1.—M. Gambetta in a dispatch sent yesterday in reply to M. Favre's telegram, of the 8th, says: The country is feverishly anxious, and cannot rest contented with the information given in your dispatch. The government of Bordeaux has ordered the immediate execution of the armistice, but cannot order elections for the National Assembly, without further explanation, and without knowing the fate of Paris. The Municipality of Bordeaux has made a protest to the government against peace on any dishonorable terms, and imploring the delegation to remain at their post.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN PARIS.

LONDON, February 1.—The *Times* to-day says that upon the representation of M. Favre, Paris is suffering greatly from want of food. The Emperor ordered that three millions of rations be sent from the German army to the famishing city.

The *Daily News* asserts positively that

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Is expected at Berlin on Wednesday.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.

All trains conveging upon Paris are forbidden to carry mere travelers who are excluded from the city, unless they are provided with special passes from German authorities, while persons are allowed to leave Paris.

The French authorities have requested the Prussians to prevent all admission to to the city. The Prussians are making

COLOSSAL EFFORTS

to supply the city with breadstuffs of which there are now on hand sufficient to last until Saturday. The supplies of horse will hold out until the 10th of February. Great quantities of food have been shipped from Belgium to Paris.

BERLIN, February 1.—The telegraphic report that

EMPEROR WILLIAM

is about to return to this city is unfounded. It is unlikely that he will come to Berlin before the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace.

LONDON, February, 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is reported there that the London conference will not close its sessions until France has been represented in its councils.

ARKANSAS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS Jan. 31.—The *Avalanche*, Little Rock special of yesterday says: Since the meeting of the Session nothing has transpired equal to the interest manifested by all classes in swearing Brooks, on Thursday, by the Lieutenant Governor. From 12 o'clock Sunday, until midnight the Clayton men were in caucus. Even the Governor, Supreme and Circuit Judges were present, deliberating as to the proper course to pursue. The friends of Johnson know that some trap will be sprung on them to-day. Before the hour to convene the Chief of Police with his entire force appeared in the Senate chamber and stationed his men at convenient points in the galleries and lobby. By whose order they came, none seemed to know, as the Lieutenant Governor is alone authorized to call such aid, and he had not called for their assistance. The Radical Senators looked grave and thoughtful, as though some desperate deed was about to be done. When 10 o'clock arrived, the Lieutenant Governor not appearing, Mr. Mallory called the Senate to order, and on his motion the body adjourned over until to-morrow. It was understood that the policy of those present was to eject Mr. Brooks by force, if he attempted to enter the chamber, but he did not appear.

After the Senate adjourned, the House convened, and immediately after the Journal was read, Mr. Hazeldine, Chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the malfeasance of any officers in the executive or judicial office in the State, arose to a privileged question, submitting a report, with articles of impeachment against the Lieutenant Governor for high crimes and misdemeanor, because of his conduct in swearing in Mr. Brooks as Senator, over the heads of objections raised at the time, before taking his seat, and before the question had been stated by the chair. He moved the previous question. Several members raised the point of order that the resolutions could not be entertained now, but under the rules must be laid over one day. The Speaker ruled all out of order, and without permitting any of the members to say anything, ordered the roll to be called. The vote resulted—38 to 39, so the previous question was not ordered. [Immense applause in the lobby and galleries.]

The House then adjourned until 2 p. m., to-morrow, amid the wildest shouts of applause, with cheer after cheer in the hall and outside, both among members and spectators. This is the first defeat for the Governor's party yet sustained. From the present signs you need not be surprised to learn that all these troubles will end in bloodshed. The passions of each party are strung to the highest pitch. The sympathies of the citizens and all honest people are with the Lieutenant Governor.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pills

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicine virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Considering no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of he Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, compned with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparations should contain none but the best ingredion will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness o blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weigh in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause he above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Fros Bites, Herdaches, Pains in the Back and Loin Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up he system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO,

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sept1,'72-w;1y

LOCAL NEWS.

THE RINGWALT EMBEZZLEMENT MATTER.

Meeting of the Board of Managers Yesterday—List of the Amounts Not Accounted For—The Secretary's Resignation Declined and He is Dismissed—A New Secretary Elected.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge to hear the report of the Finance Committee, which committee had been overhauling the accounts of the late Secretary, Mr. H. L. Ringwalt. In THE POST, the other day, we stated that a deficiency of about $8,000 had been found in the Secretary's accounts, but from the list which is given below it will be seen that we were considerably below the mark.

The meeting was called to order by the President, when the Chairman submitted the following

LIST OF EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The following sums, in money, drafts, &c., were remitted to the Secretary by the Commissioners of the counties named in payment for the keeping of inmates sent by them to the Refuge:

McKean county in 1870		$ 50 00
Mercer county in 1870		138 00
Washington county in 1870	$ 892 53	
Wasgington county in 1869	383 64—1,286 17	
Venango county in 1869	52 20	
Venango county in 1870	133 20—	185 40
Bedford county in 1869	50 60	
Bedford county in 1870	111 30—	161 90
Butler county in 1870		207 27
Indiana county in 1870		83 65
Clearfield county in 1869		238 06
Armstrong county in 1870		562 19
Total		$ 2,877 66

OTHER ITEMS.

Labor account unaccounted for	$1,746 81
Paid for old bolters	400 00
Errors in Bank account made by erasing after a dating	401 20
Cash unaccounted for	509 61
Rec'd from Soldiers' Home in 1869	305 91
Rec'd from Soldiers' Home in 1870	83 09
S. Barker's account	45 00
Two items not explained	147 00
Deficiencies discovered in years previous to 1869	3,792 61
Sundry others items	1,470 59—9,221 78
Total	$12,799 44

NOT DONE YET.

The committee also reported through its Chairman that the search through the books had not yet been completed, and that it was possible that deficits might be found as far back as 1862.

The report of the committee was received, and it was instructed to continue its good work.

At this point the resignation of Mr. Ringwalt as Secretary of the Executive Committee was read, and on motion, laid on the table.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that Mr. Ringwalt had forfeited the confidence of the committee and dismissing him from the position he has so long held.

This was followed by a resolution requiring the next Secretary-elect to file bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars before entering upon the duties of the office. Passed.

The Committee then went into an election for a Secretary to succeed Mr. Ringwalt. Some eight candidates were presented and the successful one was Mr. Alex. Ross, a candidate backed by Mr. Cooper.

The committee then adjourned, after transacting some other but unimportant business.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS MEET.

At the close of the meeting of the Executive Committee, it was discovered that there was a large majority of the Board of managers present, and J. M. Cooper, the President, convened a meeting of the full Board.

At their meeting a report of the proceedings of the Finance and Executive Committees as given above was submitted and offered. Approved.

There was but little discussion of the Ringwalt matter, and what did take place was principally devoted to an expression of sympathy with the family of the ex-Secretary.

Whether any legal proceedings will be instituted against Ringwalt, has not yet been developed, the matter, by resolution, being left in the hands of the Finance Committee in conjunction with the President.

The meeting adjourned to meet on call of the Executive Committee.

A NUISANCE.

The Libel Law of Pennsylvania.

Some time since a bill was introduced into the New York Legislature providing that no person should bring a suit against a newspaper or periodical publisher without first giving a bond for one thousand dollars as security for costs. The New York *Mail* says: It was intended to protect publishers against a class of frivolous or malicious suits brought by irrssponsible persons, who have nothing to lose by defeat. Why this protection should not be afforded it would puzzle any sensible man to discover, yet our Assembly decided that "black mailers" should continue to be unrestrained by fear of costs, although the committee to which the bill was referred reported strongly in its favor.

The Legislature in this State should make an effort at least to change our libel law. Under the present law newspapers are liable to prosecution at any time an individual may feel himself aggrieved, and cannot be allowed to offer any testimony whatever for the purpose of rebutting the presumption of malice. The mere publication of a libelous article is presumed to have been dictated by malicious motives, and the publisher is debarred from showing, in a criminal action, that the publication was without malice. The law of Ohio is a good one in this fact; it allows the publisher to show, it he can, first, that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and then that the publication was for the interest of the public, and not actuated by malice. Cannot our Legislators have a law containing similar provisions enacted in this State.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Buy a Weed Sewing Machine.

As you can readily do, with money saved from useless indulgences, on the installment plan offered by Messrs. Jno. Biggert & Son, agent of the Weed, at 116 Market street. You will find it a perfect machine in every respect. WSW-TF

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

What Are Your Symptoms?

Mrs. Selina Horton, residing at Fort Lee, was, five months ago, a confirmed hypochondriac. One day she was bewailing her miscrable condition to a lady friend in Brooklyn. "What are your symptoms?" said the lady. "Oh, I am sick all over," was the reply; "never free from headache and pains in the back; very weak, and so low spirited that the least thing makes me cry." "Just my own case a year ago, when I commenced using PLANTATION BITTERS," said Mrs. H. "Well?" inquired her friend. "Well; they cured me of every distressing symptom in two weeks, and you'd better follow my example." The lady did so, and with the same happy result.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world

M S W

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IMPORTENCE OF HEALTH

None but those deprived of this blessing know of its loss. The pimpled, blotched and fettered covered person looks upon a clear, smoth skin with jealousy, and inwardly desires the name. Those whose system are filled with the virus of SCROFULA, and other cutaneous diseases, cannot have good health, when the blood is impure, diseases is sure to follow.

All have timely warning in those pimples, blotches, tetters, sores, boils, copper-colored, patches, scales, &c. Avert the calamity by purifying the system with the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Before SCROFULA takes a firm hold.

How many have the virus of Syphilis in the system, and in that condition contemplate marriage, knowing full well its contaminating influences on the constitution. To such we say STOP. First cleanse yourself of those impurities. Of that Scrofulus infection, (which in many cases is hereditary in the constitution), before you bring misery on yourself and offspring.

Sold in Pittsburgh at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street. jan26

PILES OR HEMORHOIDAL TUMORS—All kinds, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 2001 Arch street, Philadelphia. I desire to say to those afflicted with any kind of PILES, Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching, that there is positively no Fail-ure in relation to the cure of these diseases, the cure is perfect and permanent, without the slightest danger, without the slightest injury, to the patient in any way, and without caustic instruments. I also cure Fistula, Fissures, Prolapsus and Ulceration of the lower bowels. Patients must visit me and can remain at my house till cured, if they desire. Can refer you to over 1,200 persons cured in Philadelphia alone, Pittsburgh—Refers to W. B. Barnes, P. C. R. R., and W. P. Loughry, Allegheny R. R. Line Depot. Allegheny—Refers to H. Sutmyer, of H. Sutmyer, Bro. & Co., merchant tailors, 127 Federal street, and J. D. Niehaus, of Beckfield & Niehaus, Ohio street, and Wm. Ihmsen, Esq., Glass Manufacturer. East Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh. jan28:9t.

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Bad Back Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pal-pitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will find no equal superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no6:d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orenitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor has issued a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains information to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlet and office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr9:d&w

THE SCIENCE OF MAN.

For the best exposition of Human Science, in which man's character, capabilities and most appropriate pursuits are given, see the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1871, a first-class magazine. No. 1 now ready, containing the BEECHERS, with several portraits and biographies; H. B. Claflin, the merchant; R. B. Woodward of California; the Mormons, their religion, and mode of government; Polygamy, etc., with 40 illustrations, showing the use and abuse of all the human faculties. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Clubs of ten, $2 each, and extra copy to agent. Address,

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SILKS AND

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AT COST

TO CLOSE OUT.

Bell & Moorhouse,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FINANCIAL!

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE, PROFITABLE, PERMANENT

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest (at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum) half year by, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timber, coal and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consist of alternate sections reaching twenty to forty miles on each side the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conveyed upon a gigantic enterprise of improvements.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; after these the Trustees must invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 5 50 acres of average land to every $1,00 of outstanding first mortgage bonds besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government no longer pays a bonus, and as the Nation at present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

Until January 1, 5-20 Bonds at a premium yield the present purchaser less than 5 per cent., gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4 per cent., or if in three years, only 2 per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's, selling at par in currency, yields the investor 7 3-10 per cent., gold interest, absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States taxation*. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30. Here is a difference in favor of the 7-30 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be completed. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent, with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 11 4 in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash prices.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send timely, or other funds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved securities, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally.

FOR SALE BY

J. T. BRADY & CO., Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Corner Fourth avenue and Wood Street.

Masonic Savings Bank, 131 Smithfield Street.

Western Savings Bank, 59 Fourth Avenue,

S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, 61 Fourth Avenue.

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RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of 12,000,000 acres of the best farming lands in America—3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United States. Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from $2 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. 2,500,000 acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "Actual Settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

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$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14:3mw

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Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

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BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
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TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

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PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

jan15:TU-TH&S-1y

NO MORE

WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispepsia and those suffering from weak nerves and habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength to the muscles, and healthfully regulating the bowels. Many have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer. It softens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists.

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WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, governing and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption, is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. A dose at bed time affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

jan15:TU-TH&S-1y

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VISUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world to purify the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is the best, safest, purest and surest. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

jan15:TU-TH&S-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

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WANTED—TEACHERS WANTED AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. Two Female Teachers; besides the usual qualifications, it is desirable that one or both should be able to instruct and lead in vocal music. Apply until the 7th of February, of

REV. R. N. AVERY,
jan26:10t Superintendent at the Refuge.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by newsdealsrs at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, N. Y. oct15:1y

MEDICAL.

ANOTHER CURE.

Statement of John G. Wigham

OF TURTLE CREEK,

Allegheny County.

I was discharged from the United States Army in January, 1867, on account of a disease in the head, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced COUSNMPTION. I had a terrible cough, and fell away in strength and flesh, and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood, and afterwards to another in Pittsburgh, of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1868, my mother took me to DR. KEYSER, No. 167 Liberty street, whose skill in such cases as mine had been highly spoken of, and put me under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his Lung Sound, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upperpart, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines, from the first week I commenced to take them, and my geneal health has improved, and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong, and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1867.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

BY

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.

DR. KEYSER: I take pleasure in bearing this voluntary testimony to your valuable medicine, Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment, by means of which I have been restored to health and strength, which was fast giving away under a cough and sickness which commenced some time in August last. Having seen the virtues of your Lung Cure highly spoken of by various newspaper publications, I was induced to call at your store and purchase a bottle; at that time I coughed almost continuously, night and day; my health and strength were gradually being undermined. I expectorated large quantities of matter, and sometimes blood; had night sweats of a very exhaustive kind, so that in the morning when I arose, I was as feeble and prostrate as if I had not had any sleep; I was barely able to attend to my occupation and sometimes, in going up hill, had frequently to stop and take a rest before I could resume my journey. I have been advised to give up my occupation—that of bookkeeper—and when I spoke to you about it you told me you thought I could get well without doing so. Under your advice I have kept on taking your Lung Cure; about a bottle a week since the time I mention. I suppose I took altogether about as many as twenty bottles. After I had treated it about a month I lost hope, and was on the eve of giving it up, as it made me expectorate so much; and I at one time thought I would never be well again. You then examined my lungs, and told me to keep on taking the Lung Cure, that it would be sure to cure me. Some time after this I found my expectoration gradually getting clearer, and losing that green, thick consistency, became more natural; my flesh also begun to increase, and my night sweats left me. Now I feel in the enjoyment of good health, or, at least, as nearly so as could be expected after so long and tedious a disease, which I had every reason to believe had taken quite a deep hold on my lungs.

I am bookkeeper at Fahnestock & Birney's Hardware store, No. 58 Wood street. You may publish this if you wish.

J. M. BAINES.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I have been subject to violent continued attacks of Asthma for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks without any prospects or hope of cure. My coadition was such that I felt life a burden, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts I made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night I had to be set up with all night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, having heard of Dr. Keyser's skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. Keyser examined me carefully and my lungs all over, with his LUMG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his remedies for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and totally free from the Asthma and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and, if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieved it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, beside suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNTJOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

BIRMINGHAM.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

Another remarkable cure made by Dr. KEYSER is that of JESSE EDMUNDS, aged 65 years, a toll gate keeper, Seventh ward, Allegheny. Mr. Edmunds has been afflicted for over two years, and his hearing was so much impaired that he could not hear a watch tick, when applied close to the ear. He was under treatment from the 1st of December, 1869, until the middle of February, when he was discharged as totally well, not only of the catarrh and singing noise in the head, but also of the deafness, and his general health is at the present time perfect.

There is one thing convincing, beyond all other certificates that we have ever seen, in DR. KEYSER'S cases, in this, that he gives you the names and number of the house where the patients reside. He says that he can show the living witnesses of the persons who walk the streets, in health and vigor renewed and restored; so that no one who desires to know the truth need doubt.

BLINDNESS.

Inasmuch as the case of Christina Fisher is referred to in the certificate of Mrs. Bradley, we herewith republish the certificate with all the names of her neighbors who were acquanted with her condition. Miss Fisher had been blind for over four months, and was under Dr. Keyser's treatment a little over two months.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (brothhr),
ANNIE BRADLEY, Allegheny city.
EUGENE McCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

S. B. Brown,	Tille Mahead,
Philip Friday,	T. M. Mahead.
Rachel Friday	Leah Allison.
H. N. Teckle.	Mary J. Brown,
A. H. Carroll,	Sarie A. Morton,
E. W. Lievendorfer,	J. C. Weiler,
Wm. Jenkins,	Mary J. Weiler,
Michael Harris,	N. H. Hazen,
James A. Fleming.	Nancy M. Hazen,
C. S. Swineburg,	Mary H. Morton,
Susan Lamax,	William H. Morton,
Eliza Hyde.	Ezra Hazen,
William Alison,	Jennie Wilson,
Eliza Lievandorfer,	Chris. M. Wilson,
T. L. Young.	Mary E. Wilson,
J. F. Mitchell.	Mary Patton,
A. M. Lievendorfer,	Jennie Patton,
A. Gardner,	Martha Patton,
G. Lievendorfer,	James Patton,
J. F. Morrison,	Sarie E. Dobbs,
A. M. Morrison,	Jennie Dobbs,
Robert Mahead,	J. W. Dobbs.
Christina Mahead,	I. Dobbs,
Isabela Dobus,	I. Lievendorfer,
N. Funkhouser,	Wm. R. Pence,
D. Fisher,	J. C. Fisher,
G. Fisher (her brother,)	Wilhelmina Fisher,
Lizzie Mahead,	(her mother).

DR. KEYSER: This is the list of names that I have to your advertisement of the cure of my sister, Christina Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men of the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respect to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.

de24-1yw

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dr d and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varie ies.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the alcoline is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 p ckages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. jan14:2mw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1y w-e.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st. Birmingham. jan14:d1&6tw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
se24-3mw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK O
PITTSBURGH, December 1, 18.0.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan5:6tw

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associationg
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. ju16.6MW

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF ACTIVE, energetic men to act as agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines in the city and country. We will employ men on guaranteed salaries or pay liberal commissions. Good references required. WM. SUMNER & CO.,
jan14:1md&w 140 Wood st, Pittsburgh, Pa

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Pittsburgh Post.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 26.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a petition from the Pittsburgh Councils praying for a repeal of that part of section twelve of "The Act Providing for the Improvement of Penn Avenue and Other Streets in Pittsburgh," which requires city bonds to be made redeemable at any time, or at the option of the city. A bill for this was reported favorably.

The Senate proceeded to consider a supplement to the several acts relative to the State Printing. The bill, as reported from the committee, provides that all printing done by the State Printer under authority of law, or by resolution of either House, or by order of the Governor, or any of the several heads of departments, shall be done at rates to be fixed by the contract between the Commonwealth and State Printer. The prices to be allowed shall be the ruling prices in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the same kind, quality and quantity of work, which shall be determined by the Auditor General, who shall audit, settle and adjust all accounts between the Commonwealth and the State Printer. The provisions of the act of 1856 and supplements thereto shall continue in force except where supplied by this act. Discussed and referred back to the Committee.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN—Legalizing the action of supervisors of Buffalo township, Washington county, in dividing, advertising and selling roads; incorporating New Brighton Gas Company.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Incorporating trustees of Synod of Reformed Presbyterian church of North America.

Mr, RUTAN called up and had passed his supplement to the penal laws, which provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment, the destruction, removal or injury of fences, shrubbery, &c., of cemetries and grave yards; also requiring Auditors of Industry township, Beaver County, to re-audit certain bounty accounts, and staying proceedings in the Common Pleas.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the bill relating to Pennsylvania avenue bonds of Pittsburgh.

The bill incorporating the Womens Homeopathic Hospital Association, of Pittsburgh, was reported negatively, the Courts having power.

THE HOUSE.

Numerous petitions and remonstrances were presented, and bills reported.

The bill from the Senate to allow the District Attornies to hold offices in the militia, intended particularly to cover the difficulty in Allegheny county. Passed.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening. S.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

Senate.

OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. SCOTT presented two remonstrances from four hundred citizens of Western Pennsylvania against the interference with the navigation of the Ohio river by the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. Referred.

THE SPRAGUE INVESTIGATION

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, chairman of the Select Committee to consider Mr. Sprague's resolution for investigation into the allegation of that Senator's complicity with blockade runners in the rebellion. Said Committee was authorized to send for papers and persons to take testimony.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill looking to civil service reform came up as unfinished business.

Mr. RAMSEY appealed to Mr. Schurz, who was entitled to the floor, to allow the steamship subsidy bills to be acted upon.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that if he did not proceed, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Trumbull, would call up the Georgia Senatorial matter.

Mr. SCHURZ then proceeded to review the necessities of the civil service and the remedies for existing abuses. Mr. Schurz quoted from the investigations of the Retrenchment Committee into the New York Custom House affairs, to show the looseness of the system of political appointments there. An old apple woman on the corner, whose name appeared for several months on the pay rolls as stated by Mr. Patterson in debate, had cousins whose political influences was procured in this manner. Referring to appointment by the President of friends and acquaintances an officer mentioned the case of a Western applicant who, failing to secure a local and unimportant office, was recommended by the delegation from his State for pension agent, and after failing in that undertook his own case, and being a man who must be provided for, was appointed by the President. Minister in a South American Republic. That office not being high enough, the gentleman succeeded in having himself nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary, but was defeated in the Senate. He was then made Governor of a Territory, and all this within seven days. Mr. Schurz went on to comment upon the practice under the present spoils system, of manufacturing places for office holders, and the practice of Congressmen threatening heads of departments to vote against appropriations, unless their proteges were appointed to office. He corroborated the statement of ex-Secretary Cox, as to the double dealing of Congressmen, gravely recommending to office persons in their company, and subsequently intimating privately to the heads of departments their distrust in the competency of applicants, and their actual feelings, in a different direction concerning the appointments. The atmosphere of flattery which surrounded the President, and the terrorism of party discipline, alike operated to prevent the exposition of abuses. It was only the other day a Senator, for an allusion to the corrupt practices in the New York Custom House, had been taken to task for an attack upon the Republican party.

House.

THE INCOME TAX.

Without disposing of the bill, Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, rising to a question of order and privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14 1870, entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxes, and For Other Purposes," as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1870, be returned to that body with the respectful suggestion, on the part of the House, that December 7, article I of the Constitution vested in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures.

The article of the Constitution was read, which required that all bills raising revenue, originated in the House.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that the provision did not meet this case, as the Senate bill was not a bill to raise revenue, but to repeal a law to raise revenue.

The House refused to order the yeas and nays on the resolution, and it was adopted, without a division. The House then at 4:20 took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

The evening session and session to-morrow will be debate only.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 28.

House.

REVENUE REFORM—FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The House met for general debate, Mr. Churchill in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Cox in favor of revenue reform, and by Mr. Maynard in condemnation of Federal interference in elections.

Mr. COX said the best use that could be made of to-day in the House, is to advise the people that their representatives here have not any opportunity to work in their behalf, during the working days of the week. Even since this session commenced we have sought to have a chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There has been no such chance, selfishness and class legislation absolutely rule here. The payment of the public debt so fast, does not develope our industries. My resolution for cheap coal, &c., would be a help to the people and not a class, but there is no help to be had here this session. Land grants, air line railroads and the proper appropriations take up our time. I desire quoting the *North American Review*, and call our honored Secretary of the Treasury to account for his "no policy" policy. He would pay off the debt at the sacrifice of all interests. Why not take the tax off from incomes, salt, coal, lumber, leather, &c. The Tax on coal is peculiarly harsh. It is not only a tax on all manufactures made by caloric and steam, but a tax on the poor at this inclement season, when new strikes are making the cost of coal so much. I shall be one of these here who will never let revenue reform rest until successful—never.

Speeches were also made by Mr. CALKINS on the

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Messrs. Bird, Hoar, Lawrence and Maynard on the bill to promote

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Axtell in defense of the

LAND GRANT POLICY.

Mr. Armstrong on the

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The latter stated that he was authorized by the committee on that subject to report a resolution for all pending propositions, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as best to promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service he seeks to enter, and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct such enquiries, to prescribe their duties, and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service; the President is also authorized to prescribe the fees to be paid by all persons applying for appointments, which fees shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of making such enquiries.

Mr. McCORMICK, of Arizona, made a speech on the Indian question, after which at 4.30 the House adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

Trouble in the Arkansas Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special, says: A tumultuous scene occurred in the Arkansas Senate yesterday. Immediately after the reading of the Journal, James Brooks, who had came in, stood near the Speaker's stand and presented a certificate of election from Clarke and Pulaski counties, and demanded to be sworn in. According to the legal returns Dr. Riley was legally elected, but Clayton refused to allow the Secretary of State to report the election of either. Immediately after the demand of Brooks, several Senators, friends of Clayton, sprung to their feet, exclaiming, "I object, I object." Lieutenant Governor Johnson, a fast friend of Brooks, said he considered it his duty to swear Brooks in as Senator.

Mr. Mallory appealed to the Senate to protect itself, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to put Brooks out.

The Lieutenant General paying no attention to the objections, proceeded with the oath, on the conclusion of which Mr. Brooks moved a reference of his credentials to the Committee on elections.

Mr. Mallory objected, saying he had no right here.

The Lieutenant Governor said it was expected the gentlemen would object.

Senator Balden—"I object too, sir."

Lieutentant Governor—"It was expected you too would object."

Great sensation and cries of order.

The chair ruled Mr. Brooks entitled to the floor, who proceeded in a speech of an hour and a half. He defends the action of himself and the Governor, denouncing Mallory as a ruffian and bully, who lorded it over the Senate at his Master Clayton's bidding.

The proceedings created intense sensation, the Clayton men denouncing them as revolutionary, while the Brooks men retorted that others set the precedent by the passage of a bill to oust the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Flattery introduced a bill declaring the course of the Lieutenant-Governor as revolutionary, without law and contrary to parliamentary usage, consequently null and void. Pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned.

The passage by the House of the Senate bill ousting the officers who failed to qualify themselves within fifteen days after the adoption of the Constitution, is very doubtful

MEMPHIS.

A Terrible Steamboat Disaster Near Memphis—Boiler Explosion, Fire and Loss of Life—Description of the Fearful Scene—List of Saved and Lost—Wm. Sloan of Allegheny City Among the Saved.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—The steamer W. K Arthur, of New Orleans, for Louisville, which left here at a late hour last night exploded her boilers, fourteen miles above here at 1:30 this morning, tearing away the forward part of the cabin and texas, then took fire and burned till the bow sunk. The night was intensely dark. After the explosion, most of the passengers rushed down to the deck. Many in the confusion jumped into the river and were drowned. When the bow sunk the waves washed the lower deck sweeping off all gathered there.

Captain Harry Braslaske, commander, says he had retired half an hour before he heard the explosion; felt himself lifted up and knocked down by the debris of the texas, which fell upon him. He managed to extricate himself, he got an axe and cut his way out, saving himself, his wife and child, whom he took to the ladies' cabin and left in charge of Captain Alexander Fraiser. It then took fire. Several times he and a few others succeeded in extinguishing it, and had the cabin passengers remained there, all would have been saved, but owing to the fright, nearly all rushed down stairs. Captain Bralaske's leg was badly twisted and he received several contusions about his head. His wife and her little sister are seriously injured.

Captain J. A. Frazier, of Cincinnati, who was a passenger, says he and his wife were in bed, but not asleep, when the explosion took place. He heard a fearful noise, and ran out on the guard, after telling his wife the boat had blown up. He rushed back into the cabin, and found the ladies had all left but his wife and Mrs. Brasaski. He then learned some one had run off with the life boat, and turned his attention to putting out the fire. His feet were badly frozen, but beyond this, he and his wife escaped unhurt.

About five o'clock this morning Capt. Dobeke, of the tugboat Report, heard a man hollowing out in the river. A skiff went out and took him off a cotton bale. He proved to be one of the survivors, and told of his accident. Steam was immediately raised on the tugs Little Grant and Report, and the ferryboat Excelsior, which proceeded to the scene, picking up several persons on cotton bales and planks on the way. They brought all that could be found to the city, most of whom were half naked and chilled, and a large number badly hurt.

The following is a list of the saved, as far as known: A. G. Chenowith, slightly bruised; John Henry Moat, Galena, Illinois; Miss E. Harman, Arkansas; William Sloan, Allegheny City; John Rice, Patrick Rabbit, Edward Crews, St. Louis; John Young, colored, New Orleans; Charles Tribbie, Evansville; Archie White and wife, colored, Biyo; Louisiana; Tourche Dennis, McKeough, Louisville, Charles L. Dodson, Cincinnati; Charles Allen, St. Paul, Minnesota; Lewis H. Harper, St. Louis; John Schulz, body hurt, Clinton, Illinois; Mike Fean, Louisville; Wm. Racina, California; W. H. Rogers, Jefferson, Texas; Nicholas Carrol, James M. Levy, Mike Brown, St. Louis; Ed. Barbwich, New Orleans; T. H. McDonough, Wm O'Hearn, Jerry Mack, St. Louis; K. J. Sali and wife, Leavenworth, Indiana; Mrs. Ellen M. Ryan, Atchison, Ks., D. H. Abernethy, Bartlett, Tenn.; G. W. Reed, St. Louis; Benj. F. Wilson and wife, Hickman, Tenn.; A. R. Paxton and mother, Philadelphia; G. L. Daw, Dierre county, Tenn., Jas. A. Cameron, St. Louis; S. S. Myers, Somerset county, Pa.; D. Falconer, colored, St. Louis; Rachael Hanley, colored, Memphis; Jas. Coyne, St. Louis; W. R. League, Golconda, Ill.; J. Loudin, Higginsport, Ohio; J. A. Lapp, John Winders E. Fink, Mockport, Ind., E. Miller, Valley City, Indiana; James W. Harman, Bolesville, Arkansas; Samuel Cunningham, Leavenworth, Indiana; John M. McCartney, Pilot Knob, Indiana; C. M. League, Illinois; Lee Totten, Quincy, Illinois, Patrick Laughlin, St. Louis; Edward Talliver, Cairo; William Smith, Louisville; Martin White and J. M. Young, Chicago; John Hall, St. Louis; J. Harper, Memphis; John Barber, Nashville.

LATER.—Five men immediately took the lifeboat after the explosion, went ashore, and turned it adrift, when they were picked up by the Excelsiar. The survivors talked of lynching them.

The following are saved, badly hurt: Pilots Joseph W. Bryan and Geo. Ritchie, St. Louis; George Reed and Geo. Blank, engineers; Kate Murphy, chambermaid; Mike Baylon, Pennsylvania; Charles Kearney, St. Louis; George Bowers, Uniontown, Kentucky; Charles Hudson, Waupan, Wisconsin; George Johuson, colored, Cairo; Mrs. Captain Brolaski is hurt in the head and arm sprained; Mary Milleyrusse, badly scalded; Pilots badly scalded add bruised.

The following are lost: Mates Miller Allen, New Orleans, and Joe Blank; John Bowman, first clerk, the second and third chambermaids, Miss Paxton, Philadelphia; Mary Carre, seamstress, St. Louis; Daniel Horke, a well known pilot, Aurora, Indiana; two barkeepers; F. Julet, wife and child, Galconda, Illinois; two stewards, two porters; J. R. Russell, wife and son, Jefferson, Texas. Two bodies, a negro and a German, the latter about twenty-five, dressed in grey jean pants, were brought down by the Excelsior. The officers of this boat saw several bodies on the wreck, in the debris, but the wounded were suffering so from cold they did not wait to cut them out.

Capt. Brolaski says he had forty-five cabin and forty deck passengers. He thinks at least sixty were lost. The boat had 1,300 tons of freight, including 1,200 bales of cotton taken on here. The boat was about ten years old, and valued at $80,000. Insured at St. Louis for $50,000.

On the arrival of the survivors here, they were takon to different hotels, where every attention is being shown them by the citizens. A large number of those saved are badly injured. Many unable to talk. The Captain thinks the first clerk, Bowman, was intstantly killed, as he slept over the boilers. The second clerk is safe.

The following is an additional list of saved from the Arthur disaster: P Wilzond, second clerk; Frank Phillips, third clerk; Miss Metzler, Jefferson, Texas; Albert Crouch, J. H. Carter, Chas. Dayton, John Johnson, Jas. Fizgerad, P. Laughlin, Wm. Harrison, John Ward, Mike Coleman, McKenny; Mike Boyle, St. Louis; W. H. Hague, St. Louis; C. L. Dodson, ——; Burch McMaster, Cincinnati; Louis W. Harper, St. Louis; Mrs. Ryan, Santiago, Texas; Charles Trelle, Pantryman; Hugh and George Reed, Engineers, Carlisle, Ill., the latter had both hands badly scalded.

Additional lost—J. Allen, wife and child; M. Sweeney, Steve Milton, Henry Hikes, Cincinnati; Mrs. Harman, two daughters, son and niece, Cove Creek, Arkansas.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 28.

A special to the New York *Evening Post* says: Your correspondent is now enabled not only to re-affirm the truth of his dispatch of Tuesday, that the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims had been reopened, and that negotiations are in progress between this country and Great Britain, but to say, without violating any confidence, that the matter in question was the subject of careful consideration at the recent Cabinet meeting, and that at the instance of the administration it was brought before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at the meeting held last Tuesday.

The subject was introduced by a prominent Republican Senator, who is a member of that Committee. For some reason there is a strong feeling and disposition on the part of the administration to settle the long pending controversy with Great Britain, since the latter has made known her readiness to do so, by compromise, before any bill should pass Congress authorizing the Government to audit and purchase the claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama. While the administration is anxious to settle the matter with Great Britain by treaty, conceding even more than is believed would be acceptible to the American people, there are large numbers of prominent Republicans who believe that further efforts should be made to pass the bill auditing and paying the claims arising from the depredations by the Committee, not only by the Alabama, but by four other rebel cruisers. It is learned, that, as yet, Minister Thornton has not placed on file any written communications, giving the basis upon which his government stands ready for settlement, but all communications have been of a verbal character. Before the British Government has placed its propositions in black and white, it is deemed best to first ascertain whether the proposed terms will be acceptable to the United States, and if so, then formal documents can be transmitted to the State Department. The President and his administration are ready to accept terms, but before the treaty is finally concluded, the feeling of the Senate must be fully known so as to be secure against its rejection if submitted for action. Wm. B. Odonoghue, delegate from the Red River country, and Secretary of the Treasury under the late Provisional Government of Rupert's Land and Northwest territory, called on the President to-day, in company with Senator Ramsey, and presented him with a memorial and petition to the people of that country, addressed to President Grant, in which they detail their grievances at length, and assert that not a single pledge given by the English and Canadian Governments to the Government of the United States, have been kept, and earnestly appeal to the President to intercede in their behalf, and take such steps as he may deem appropriate and proper to enable them to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty and property. The pursuit of happiness under a government of their choice, or a Union with people with whom they may think they can enjoy those blessings.

The President received Odonoghue kindly, and expressed sympathy with the people of British Columbia, and also with those especially of Nova Scotia and Prince Edwards Land. He said he was pleased to learn the progress they were all making toward annexation to this country, and the growing desire to enter our Union but thought the people thus inclined should raise the issue at the polls, so as they may express their opinion in definite form, deciding the question by the popular vote.

It is probable that a resolution will be introduced in Congress, calling for information as to whether the Canadian expedition on Manitoba was of a friendly character, as was declared, in order to secure a passage through the Soult and St. Marie Canal, with the consent of the United States, or whether the expedition, as charged in the memorial, was for hostile purposes.

The complimentary banquet to Colonel J. W. Forney, of the *Press*, on retiring from Washington journalism, took place to-night, and was attended by about thirty-six journalists, representing all shades of political opinion, and newspapers from all portions of the country.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, Charge D' affairs, at London, dated London, Sunday morning, January 29th: The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea, was signed about eight o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre. The Army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have been received. Count Bernstoff thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible.

It appears from official data that $36,750,761 has been refunded to different State for expenses incurred raising volunteers from 1861 to 1871. The amount still due is $7,785,972.

Mr. Chase, delegate from New Mexico, will make an effort to have passed this week, a bill providing for the admission of that territory as a State into the Union.

Senor Magahaleus will not return to the United States as Minister from Brazil, having been appointed in that capacity to Vienna.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to purchase $2,000,000 bonds each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 gold each Thursday during the month of February.

The magnitude and importance of the business before the American and Mexican Claims Commission has exceeded all expectations. The docket shows 1,017 claims against Mexico, and 910 against the United States. The Commission expires by limitation February 1st, 1872, but it is probable the time will be extended.

Filkens was arraigned in Court, at Albany, on Saturday, on the charge of robbery, and plead not guilty. It was left for the counsel of the prisoner and the District Attorney to fix the day for his trial.

The proprietors of the Philadelphia *Sunday Times* have been held in the sum of $500 bail for an alleged libel on Robert Fox, proprietor of the new American Theatre. The libel consisted in publishing a report that Mr. Fox annoyed the neighbors at his residence on Green street, by the disorderly conduct of his visitors.

THE WAR.

World Special.

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS SIGNED.

VERSAILLES, January 27.—The capitulation of Paris has been signed. Terms the surrender of the garrison and summoning of the national assembly.

TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION.

LONDON, January 27.—Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight. Bismarck carried his point. The capitulation involves peace—the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine, and part of the fleet. A money indemnity to be guaranteed by the municipalities; a portion of the German army to return home and war to cease. It is necessary for some territory to be retained to secure the fulfillment of the compact. The Mobiles are to be sent home, and the Germans to enter Paris. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin.

PARTICULARS OF FAVRE'S VISIT TO VERSAILLES.

LONDON, January 27.—The following particulars have been received of the first visit of Jules Favre to the German headquarters of Versailles: It appears M. Favre arrived at Versailles on the 23d, in Count Bismarck's carriage, which had been sent to the Prussian outposts for him. He was much fatigued but drove at once to the Chancellor's office, where, after a long interview, he took dinner, after which Count Bismarck held a conference with the Emperor the same night.

Odo Russell, representattive of the British Foreign Office, had been apprised beforehand of the approaching visit of M. Favre.

ELECTION AND MEETING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, January 27.—Decrees have been issued providing for the election of members of the German Parliament on the 3d, and its assemblage on the 9th of March.

It is positively known that Count Bismarck is endeavoring to treat for peace on the basis of the cessation of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine to Germany. If Favre accepts the proposed terms, Germany will recognize the Republic. The Imperialists are willing to accept the conditions.

FLIGHT OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, January 27.—The flight of the French to the Island of Jersey is still unabated.

The books for the

PRUSSIAN LOAN

Have been closed, with subscriptions largely in excess of the required amount.

CAPITULATION RUMORS.

There are rumors on the Stock Exchange of the capitulation of Paris, but as yet there is no authentic intelligence confirmatory of the report.

VERSAILLES, January 27.—Negotiations in reference to the surrender of Paris are now so far advanced that articles of capitulation are expected to be signed in the course of the day.

FAVRE AND BISMARCK.

LONDON, January 27.—A Versailles correspondent of the London *News* writes under date of the 25th: Favre returned from Paris yesterday, and had another interview with Count Bismarck.

ANOTHER EMEUTE

Is reported to have occurred at Paris. The people in large numbers appeared before the Hotel Deville and made demands of the Government for more sorties, accompanying the demand with the cry "to Berlin."

An official dispatch from Paris announced the

SEPARATION OF THE COMMAND

Of the army from the Presidency of the Government. General Trochu retains the latter office, and General Vinoy now in command of the forces.

The *Post* to-day announced that the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne is fixed for the 21st of March.

LONDON, January 28.—A dispatch from Brussels says: The Germans are before Manbeugi and that the bombardment of that town is expected. The citizens are preparing to defend the place. The siege of Laumricreck has been raised. The Prussians are concentrating on St. Quentin and Amiens, and have reappeared before Cambrai, and occupied Marguion. The Free Shooters have surpassed a party of Uhlans.

CAPTURED A GODSON

of Empress Augustu. They refused to exchange him for French prisoners, and have placed him in the hospital. The city of Cambrai is exposed to bombardment.

A special dispatch from Versailles of the 26th to the London *Telegraph* says: The bombardment of Paris continues slowly, and shells have fallen near the church of Notra Dame.

Total losses of the Germans in three days sorties, only 2,000 men. None of the German batteries except those in the Southern and South Western side of Paris throw shells into the city. Fires are still occasionally kindled in Paris by the German shells.

The number of French prisoners of war in Germany on the first of January, were 11,160 officers and 333,885 men.

The ladies of Munich have resolved to present a laurel wreath to Emperor William, and erect a statue of General Von Moltke.

CONFICTING RUMORS ABOUT CAPITULATION.

The *Times*, to-day, says rumors respecting the impending capitulation of Paris are conflicting. The only positive news seems to be that negotiations are in progress. Paris consents to parley, and therefore is ready to capitulate. The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Paris that there will certainly be

ONE MORE SORTIE,

and probably more.

It will require a firm hand to prevent the enaction of

TERRIBLE TRAGEDIES,

For Paris loathes the word surrender, to which it must be forced by its thousands of hungry mouths.

World Special.

VERSAILLES, January 28.—The terms of capitulation of Paris provide for the possession of forts around Paris, by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them, and the Prince Imperial to be the future Emperor, with the Empress as regent. A large force will be immediately dispatched in pursuit of Chausy.

Herald Special

VERSAILLES, January, 25.—The terms of peace offered by Bismarck to the French nation are as follows:

First—Cession of the Province of Alsace, and that part of the Province of Lorraine, known as German Lorraine.

Second—a money indemnity of 1,000,000,000, francs.

Third—Forty war ships from the French fleet.

Fourth—One of the colonies now held by France, which we cannot learn.

The money indemnity must be guaranteed by the municipalities. If this guarantee is refused, the property of rich individuals will be held possession of until acquiescence is obtained.

On the evening of Monday, January 23d, a flag of truce left the French lines and was met by the Germans. The bearer delivered a letter from Jules Favre, addressed to Count Bismarck. At noon the missive reached Versailles, and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. It requested permission for Favre to come to Versailles. Bismarck replied that he might at ten o'clock. The same night the Prussian Premier applied to the Emperor of Germany for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieutenant of the Police. The next day, before noon, January 24th, a council of war was held to consider Favre's mission. Gen. Von Roon, Count Bismarck, Gen. Von Moltke and the Crown Prince of Prussia, present in addition to Emperor William who presided. The Counell lasted two hours and the result of the deliberations were communicated to Favre who returned to Paris at half past four o'clock the same evening. As he was being drawen in his carriage down the avenue leading to the Severn road, Bismarck, who was taking his daily ride encountered him, turned his horses heads, and rode by the window, conversing all the way to the town gates. It is understood that Favre asked that the army of Paris be allowed to march out with the full honors and take up a position in some unoccupied district of France, under his management, and not resume hostilities for a term of months, to be agreed upon, and that there would be no triumphal entry into Paris by the Germans. These terms were refused by the Council, which informed Favre that the only basis of surrender would be the same as that of Sedan and Metz.

The state of Paris is terrible. Political clubs are in arms, and a sortie with two hundred thousand men was demanded, and General Venoy refusing to allow the useless butchery, General Le Flau was put in his place. The Reds demand a new government, and two hundred and ten members of the National Guard have been chosen for that purpose.

Three new batteries were opened to-day between Le Grand Draualy and Le Bourget, making twenty-three batteries in all in full activity.

It is reported that Belfort will yield before the 29th.

LONDON, January 28.—Bourbaki attempted to kill himself after his defeat at Belfort. His injuries are so severe that his life is despaired of.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MEDIA is to have a gas company.

CLEARFIELD is pleasant with its new jail.

A GREAT revival is in progress at Clarion.

THEY have organized a crater company in Kittaning. Temperance?

A CHILD named Maria Streng was drowned in a spring near her parents residence at Levansville, on Wednesday last.

BUTLER is happy over the annexation of Pittsburgh. And why should'nt it be?

A LITTLE girl named Lizzie Miller was burned to death at Johnstown last week by a lamp exploding.

THE Pennsylvania Hotel, at Patterson, was burned last Monday. Loss $6,000; insured for $3,300.

D. C. WRIGHT has been appointed a lecturer by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Pennsylvania, with power to organize Divisions.

THE Messrs. Clymer have sold the half interest in their Furnaces at Temple Station, on the East Penn road, to Isaac McHose, Esq., of Reading.

A MAN in Allentown was awakened one night by heavy, murderous blows on his body with an axe, and on following the retreating steps of the intruder, discovered it to be his daughter.

THE Clearfield *Republican* says that on Friday, the 13th inst., Oliver Wallace, jr., of Huston township, that county, caught in a trap a wild cat weighing thirty-five pounds, and measuring from tip of nose to tip of tail, four feet eight inches. This is a monstrous pussy-cat. It is the first "Simon pure" wild cat that has been caught in Huston township for some time.

A WELL STRUCK ON NEW TERRITORY.—Our friends will recollect that a few weeks ago, we gave an account of certain oil developments which were being prosecuted on Buckhorn Run. This territory is situated between Neiltown and West Hickory, and as the locality had never been fully tested, a good deal of interest existed among oil men, in regard to the success of these operations. We stated that this and the adjoining territory was in the hands of old operators, to wit: Messrs. Carroll & Hobrook, who were putting down two test wells, We are credibly informed that oil has been discovered in paying quantities in one of these wells, which was struck last Sunday, and is now pumping twenty barrels. This well is considered good for fifty barrels when fully tested. We saw a sample of the oil, and it appears to be very similar to that now produced at Fagundas. The other well is still drilling and will be tested in a few days. This territory is in a direct line with the belt supposed to run Southwest from Fagundas to Pithole City, and it opens up a new field heretofore undeveloped, and promises to be highly prolific and remunerative.—*Titusville Herald*, 27th.

REV. MR. SINCLAIR, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Titusville, was the recipient, a few days ago, of a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in which was placed as a "marker," a one thousand dollar bank note.

WHILE Hon. W. P. Jenks, of this place was out riding, one day last week, a wheel became detached from the carriage which so frightened the horse that he became unmanageable, and Mr. Jenks was thrown from the carriage, severely spraining his ankle. We see he is able to be about on crutches, and we hope he will soon entirely recover.—*Brookville Jeffersonian.*

LOCAL NEWS.

THE POOR OF PITTSBURGH.

A Visit to the Office of the Board of Guardians—The Applicants for Charity—Their Tales of Destitution—The Modus Operandi of Giving Relief—Specimens of the Customers—Some Hints for Mr. Davis &c., &c.

Any of our citizens desirous of ascertaining the amount of misery existing in our vicinity should pay a visit some afternoon to the office of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, on Fourth avenue. Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters dropped into the Secretary's office about two o'clock. In the room fronting on Fourth avenue, there were seated some twenty persons, applicants for charity. The majority of them were women, some of them most pitiable objects to look upon. Some had babes in their arms and others had their progeny with them on foot. The group, indeed, presented a motley appearance, yet poverty was plainly written on every countenance. Our colored fellow-citizens figured among the unfortunates to a limited extent. The race was represented by a couple of aged "brothers," whose bodies appeared to be curled up in the most repulsive shapes, and looking as far removed from the general appearance of a human being as a circus rider does when he is jumping through a paper balloon. In the group we noticed a young and very pretty girl, yet her emanciated form and shabby genteel dress showed that she felt

THE GRIP OF POVERTY.

On inquiry, we learned that she had been married about a year ago to a scoundrel who had first ruined, and then deserted her. Not long since she gave birth to a baby, and without fireside or money, became a charge on the Guardians of the Poor.

There were other strange faces in the group. Elderly matrons, who gave evidence of having a "likin' for a wee drap," as was plainly told by their rubicund noses and blood shot eyes. Effeminate men, with pale cheeks and unshaven beards, devoid of overcoats and having a most woe begone appearance, sat about the appartment awaiting their turn to interview the Secretary. They don't converse with each other, but calmly and expectantly await their turn to present their claims for charity.

Stepping into the back office we found Mr. Fortune and one of the gentlemen of the Board preparing to deal out the pittances due the applicants. In a cigar box, on a chair beside the gentleman, was a pile of notes, and on the desk in front of him a large book containing the names of the regular applicants for charity. All being in readiness the occupants of the waiting room presented themselves, one at a time. Mr. Fortune knows almost all the old customers, and can call them by name as soon as they enter the room. Now and then, however, he comes across a face with which he is not exactly familiar, and a conversation something like the following ensues:

"What is your name?"

"Katarina Spitzboop."

"Have you been here before?"

"Nein."

"Well, what do you want?"

"I vos poor."

"Where do you live?"

"Vos Hartscrabbles, of you call Dry Strauss."

"Are you married?"

"Vos is das?"

"Have you got a husband?" At this point the woman went to the door of the office and called "Yacob, Heinrich, Hanus, Katarina

"KOMMEM SIE HEREIN."

In a moment four youthful "faterlanders" the eldest about nine years of age, entered the office, as the woman with a look of evident triumph, at Mr. Fortune, exclaimed,

"Yaw, I vos married."

Further inquiry developed that the poor woman's husband had died not long since and she was left without any means to support herself and family. She was given a few dollars and put down on the list of persons to be visited.

"Next" exclaims Mr. Fortune and another applicant presents herself in the person of an old customer.

"What's wrong with you to-day," asks Mr. Fortune.

"You were very kind to me last week, sir, when you gave me the two dollars, but I make bold to ask you, sir, if I could get a little coal."

"You have a grown-up son, I understand, who is quite able to work."

"Ah! sir, the poor boy is in consumption, and I fear will not last long. God bless him, he did work hard to support his mother since his poor father died, but he'll never work again."

At the conclusion of her recital the woman burst into tears, and for a moment no sound, save her stifled sobs, filled the office.

She was given an order for a load of coal, and the services of a physician were secured for her afflicted boy.

"Next"—And there entered an old colored man, hat in hand, carrying a cane. His wool was frosted and his wrinkled face and tottering walk proclaimed him

AN ORIGINAL.

"Well, Mr. Orangeblossom, are you here again?"

"Yes, boss, back ag'in."

"You haven't got married yet, eh?" asks Mr. Fortune.

"Now, honey; ya! ya! ya! git married! ya! ya! ya! Who's gwine to frow demselves away on dis old nigga. I aint good for nothin no how."

"Where are you living now?"

"Most anywhere boss. I'm well 'quainted 'bout East Liberty and Squirrell's Hill" but da aint many folks 'bout Pittsburgh as knows ole George. I'se been keepin bachelums hall of late, but to tell you de truff I guess I'd betta go to de Poo' House. Must be mo' comf'table dar dan whar I'se been roostin ob a lateness.

"Exactly: you want to go to the Poor Farm."

"Dat's it boss; dat's it."

"Have you any clothes?"

"Got 'em wid me in a knipsock."

"You are all ready to travel."

"Yes, boss; I'm all packed."

"Step into the other room a few minutes, and we'll start you."

"Ob course! Glory! Ob course! Glory!" and making such ejaculations, the old man almost shook his head off, as he bowed to those in the office, and entered the other apartment as happy, apparently as though he had been left a fortune.

THE REST OF HIS STORY.

In a moment, however, the old man returned and approaching the Secretary in a guarded manner, remarked:

"Boss, I forgot to tell you, dat I got one ob my feet froze; but I spose dat wont change de good news."

A laugh ensued, and in the midst of it the old man made his exit, evidently as much tickled as any one.

The next applicant was the young girl whom we noticed before in the ante-room. The Secretary knew her case, and she was handed her weekly allowance of two dollars, without any remarks.

A reminiscence of the war, in the person of on old German, next entered the office. He was clad in an army overcoat and had on a pair of regulation army pantaloons. Over his shoulder he carried a stout green stick, from which was suspended a patent leather bag and an old coat. On presenting himself before the Secretary he stated that he had suffered a great deal. He had been working for some time on a farm on the outskirts of Allegheny. Last Summer he met with an accident in having one of his legs almost severed by a scythe blade attached to a reaping machine. He was then removed to one of our hospitals but stated that owing to the frequency with which the physicians at the hospital were changed, (every new physician there was a change in the poor man's treatment) the consequence was, according to the man's story, that he was four months in the hospital before he was able to move about. When he did get out, a few weeks ago, he was

UNABLE TO WORK,

And, at last, was driven to make application for aid. This he did, first visiting Mr. Davis, the Secretary of the County Home, at his office in Allegheny. This gentleman, on hearing the man's trouble's, directed him to the office of the Guardians of the Poor in this city. Now, no one knows better than Mr. Davis that the Board in this city have nothing to do with cases of this kind. The Secretary is not empowered to fill the Soldier's Home, nor does the Board run an hospital. Moreover the case in point belonged to Allegheny and the unfortunate man, in place of being compelled to walk with his lame leg from the City Hall, in Allegheny, to the office of the Guardians in this city, should have been taken charge of by Mr. Davis and sent to the County Home.

What could Mr. Fortune do in the case? Nothing, save by the advice of a member of the Board, give the sufferer a dollar, and send him back again to Mr. Davis.

Whether the man will continue to travel between this city and Allegheny until he falls down from weakness, and is carried to the lock up, will no doubt be developed before long.

The old soldier gladly accepted the proffered dollar and with tears in his eyes trudged out of the office, once more to search for Mr. Davis.

Of the other applicants for aid whom we noticed yesterday, the majority were

OLD PATRONS,

some whose names had been on the books of the Board for years.

One of the party in the ante-room was a young man who was making his way from New York to Chicago. His visit to the office was to beg fifty cents, to buy some bread, with which to sustain life, while on his journey. He was a machinist, had been taken sick in New York, and was afraid he was not going to live long, consumption having fastened its fetters upon him. Chicago was where his mother resided, and he was trying to get there. The half dollar was furnished, and with a thankful look and an earnest "God bless you" the young man left the office.

We might continue to fill pages with such life histories as are related to Secretary Fortune almost daily, and perhaps these would fail to convey to the reader the great depth of poverty reached by many of the visitors to the office of the Board of Guardians.

In the month just past, $894 20 was distributed among the poor of our city in sums of from fifty cents to three dollars per week, according to the size and necessities of the family of the applicant. During the same month last year,

THE SUM DISTRIBUTED

Was $991 00, and in December last, $964 00, were distributed among the poor. The number of persons relieved during the month of January past was six hundred and two.

From personal observation we are convinced that the affairs of the Board are admirably managed by Mr. Fortune, and that the disposition of the poor fund is carefully and judiciously made. The gentleman visits the homes of almost all who apply for aid, and takes down a statement of the number and condition of the family, all of which is carefully noted in a book kept for the purpose.

Attempts are frequently made to impose upon the Board, but they are seldom successful, such is the admirable system adopted by Mr. Fortune to guard against any other disposition of the money than that authorized by law.

This afternoon there will be a regular meeting of the Board, when the reports of the several officers, for the month, will be handed in.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A House on Grant Street Entered by a Bold Thief—He Stays There all Night and Moves away in the Morning with Several Articles—What is Rague Doing?

Information was yesterday carried to the Mayor's office, of a very bold robbery, which was perpetrated on Grant street Tuesday night, by a daring thief, to whom the police seem, so far, to have obtained no clue. It appears that Mrs. McTighe, a lady residing on the [illegible] ughfare named, had occasion to leave the city for some days, and employed a woman to take care of her residence until such time as she returned. This woman accordingly took possession. According to her story a man late on Tuesday night entered the house, and quietly took a seat, volunteering no advice as to his business. The housekeeper was frightened and offered no remonstrance. He stayed for the night, lighting a fire and adopting all other necessary means to make himself comfortable, apparently without experiencing the slightest apprehension. Early in the morning he arose and proceeded to make an examination of the ward robe and other furniture of the dwelling, laying confiscating hands upon two pairs of pants and other articles belonging to the people of the house. With this booty he walked calmly away, and has not since been seen.

This is but one of several daring house-robberies that have of late been perpetrated in the city and vicinity. We rarely hear of the thieves being caught. Under the circumstances might it not be proper to make a tender inquiry after the health of Chief of Police Hague. Has he got the corns or the "rheumatiz," that he doesn't stir about after the petty plunderers who annoy the community. The Chief is, in his way, an amiable old man and it pains us to be obliged to disturb his *otium cum dig*, but really we can't help calling his attention to the affairs of this kind which have been prevalent for some time. Robert was a good detective in his day, but either "the glory of Ichabod has departed" or he has grown lazy. We are charitable enough to believe that he could be a good one even yet if he would only give himself an occasional airing among those haunts where fellows of the baser sort most do congregate. It is to be hoped he will try our prescription.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 29, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Cerebral Apoplexy, 1; Apoplexy of the Lungs, 1; Asthma, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 5; Convulsions, 4; Croup, 3; Diarrhœa, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Scarlet Fever, 4; Typhoid Fever, 2; Hæmorrhage from Uterus, 1; Inflammation of the Brain and Mening's, 1; Inflammation of the Larnyx, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, Typhoid, 1; Inflammation of the Peritoneum, 1; Paralysis, 1; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 1.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	10	From 30 to 40	1
From 1 to 2	2	" 40 to 50	2
" 2 to 5	6	" 50 to 60	2
" 5 to 10	2	" 60 to 70	5
" 10 to 15	1	" 70 to 80	0
" 15 to 20	2	" 80 to 90	0
" 20 to 30	3	" 90 to 100	0

Males, 14; Females, 20; White, 32; Colored, 2; Total, 34.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneius affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Foley's Gold Pens

At Myers, Schoyer & Co., 145 Wood street.

For The Post.

The New Legal Member.

MR. EDITOR:—In yesterday's *Evening Chronicle* appears a long letter from the Hon. H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield county, and now United States District Attorney for this District, in which occurs the following sentence: "Indeed, the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and the District Attorney can *only* receive fees in *criminal* cases.

Now, apart from the manifest impropriety of Mr. Swope's assumption to write a public letter as in the name of the bar, (for the *Chronicle's* foot note indicates that such is the intention of the letter,) it is well that attention should be called to the great legal knowledge evidenced in the above extract, that the public may judge of the fitness of the assumption.

The law of Pennsylvania provides (see Purdon's Dig. p. 334, sec. 9,) that the District Attorney "shall conduct in court all criminal *or other* prosecutions in the name of the Commonwealth, or when the State is a party, which arise in the county for which he is elected, and perform all the duties which now by law are to be performed by the Deputy Attorney General, and *receive the same fees* and *emoluments* of office."

Also [Purdon's Dig., p. 1509, sec. 16) the District Attorney shall, once in every year, examine the agents of foreign insurance companies doing business in the county, and the books of such agencies, so as to satisfy himself that such agents have fulfilled the provisions of law and paid the taxes due the State, and shall make report to the Auditor General; "for "which report and services the said District Attorney *shall receive five per cent.* "on all sums not exceeding five thousand "dollars, and *two per cent.* on all excess "over five thousand dollars of the amount "of State tax paid by such agents, &c." In the same section an *attorney fee of ten dollars* is provided for the District Attorney for suits prosecuted to judgment and for penalties under the Foreign Insurance laws.

And by the second section of the militia law of the 4th of May, 1864, P. L., the District Attorney is required to prosecute for penalties incurred for failure to perform duties under that law.

These are sufficient to show the extreme carelessness of Mr. Swope's assertions, not to call them by any harsher name; and to avoid taking up too much space in showing the equal, if not greater carelessness displayed in that part of his letter referring to the fees of the Clerks of the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, it is sufficient to add, that every one at all familiar with the law of the State, or the practice in those Courts, very well knows that their Clerk receives fees in such *civil cases* as—the discharge of apprentices, in cases of desertion, the incorporation of towns or boroughs or the annulling of their charters, the altering of the names of corporations, in appeals from borough ordinances, in authorization of new county buildings, &c., in the erection of new townships or dividing old ones, &c., in the alteration of election districts and appointment of election officers, &c., in the licensing of pedlars, in road and bridge cases, and in others not mentioned, as well as for all such searches as are required in his office. CIVIL.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

EBENSBURG has a new fire engine.

HENRY ARNOLD of Franklintown was instantly killed by the falling of a tree on Tuesday last, near Dillsburg.

ON the 22nd the dwelling house of J. T. Ferry, of York county, with its contents, was burned during the absence of the family.

GREENSBURG having been unblest with hangings lately, the papers are publishing those that happened twenty years ago.

THEY sell sausages by the yard in Westmoreland county. They range from twenty to thirty yards in length. "How long!"

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Little Miami Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, yesterday, re-elected the old board of directors, with the exception of Henry E. Spencer, chosen instead of John Bacon, deceased.

Fifty guns were fired by the Germans of Erie, Pa., yesterday afternoon, in honor of the peace conquered by the German arms on French soil. An enthusiastic mass meeting was also held in the evening to commemorate the same event.

SOMMERSET has a hero of the battle of Lake Erie. The *Democrat* thus refers to the old soldier:

Jacob Finnessy, now about ninety years of age is living and moving among us, strong and vigorous as most men of fifty. Mr. Finnessy did good service at that battle, and still lives to prove that a man of ninety can do some fine blacksmithing.

THE Bellfonte *Watchman* says: Mr. Daniel Koon, residing at Bald Eagle Furnace, retired in usual health, on Tuesday evening, January 8, and after the lapse of about an hour and a half was heard to groan heavily. His wife supposing him to be afflicted with nightmare, shook him gently. He neither spoke nor mooved. She became alarmed and called for a light, which was brought; but, alas! the vital spark had fled.

OHIO NEWS.

MIDDLETOWN, Marion county, has been incorporated.

TWO OTTERS were killed near Upper Sandusky the other day.

A NEW Court House is to be built in Defiance at a cost of $75,000.

GEORGE W. ADAMS, living near Dresden, Muskingum county, owns 13,000 head of sheep.

SAMUEL COBURN, one of the old pioneers of Columbiana county, died a few days since near Calcutta. He was aged 91 years.

CADIZ has three literary organizations—the Union School Literary Society, Cadiz Literary Club, and the Moot Court.

IN Muskingum county there are sixty-four physicians, classified as follows:—Alopaths, 49; Momeopaths, 7; miscellaneous, 8.

MR. JOHN WEISER, of Jackson township, Richland county, was burned to death while endeavoring to fill a burning lamp with fluid.

MRS. JOSHUA KELLOGG, aged eighty-five years, is the oldest woman in Hickley, Medina county, and Dougall McDougall, aged eighty-seven years, is the oldest man.

THE execution of the murderer, Brentlinger, at Lima, Ohio, has been postponed until April 7, agreeable to the provisions of the recent legislative enactment requiring 100 days to intervene between the date of a sentence and its execution.

THE Medina *Gazette* makes note that Mrs. Irena, West, of Hickley, besides attending to her household affairs, which are not small, has woven one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine yards of various kinds of cloth, and all within the last five years.

NELSON THOMAS, of Ashland, owns a horse that is twenty-eight years old. John Buchanan, of Duncan Falls, Muskingum county, owned a mare that died last September, that would have been thirty-eight this spring. She had been his property for twenty-eight years. John Adams, of Perry county, has a horse over thirty years of age.

THE Medina *Gazette* says: The champion wood-chopper of Northern Ohio is Joe Colan, who lives just over the line in Wayne county. He recently finished a job near Wadsworth, for the railway, which seems incredible, but is reported to us on good authority. He cut forty-two and a half cords of two-feet wood in six days, which is at the rate of a little more than seven cords per day.

"Never Struck it But Twice."

During a recent concert of Theodore Thomas's orchestra at Springfield, Mass. a countryman was present, of whom the Republican says:

He had evidently come to gratify his wife and daughter rather than from any particular love of music in his own soul, and though he was evidently bored by the music, he managed to get considerable satisfaction by watching the movements of the performers. People who sat near him were highly amused at some of his original remarks, with which he was very free in the interveals. It particularly astonished him to see some of the performers change parts and instruments in the different pieces, and he called his wife's attention rather excitedly to the fact that a young man who at first played on the fiddle changed his place and beat the drum during one piece. But what troubled him most was that he took to much pains, and after all drummed so little. "Why, said he, he went up there to that big drum, and he never struck it but twice durin' the hull time."

$25.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid should C. F. Galton's Cough Balsem fail to give relief. ja18:d&wlm.

What is Dyspepsia? The Question Settled.

Two young medical students were disputing the other day at the house of a mutual friend, as to the nature of dyspepsia. One said the primary cause was a diseased liver; the other insisted that the disease originated in the epigastrium. "I can tell you what dyspepsia is, for I've been there," observed the host laughingly. "Well," said one of the young medicos, "let's have your opinion." "Dyspepsia," said he, "is a complaint that you *can't relieve*, and that PLANTATION BITTERS *cures in six weeks*." The person who made this remark resides at 198 Greenwich avenue, and his name is Martin W. Myers.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world. w&w

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,

No. 145 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

Blank Books

At Myers, Schoyer & Co., 145 Wood street

Burnett's Superior Extracts. Lemon, Vanilla, &c. are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. FISKE & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

6-20's		111⅝
United States 5s, 1881		113½
" " 5-20s, 1862		110⅜
" " 5-20s, 1864		110
" " 5-20s, 1865		110
" " 10-40s		109⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865		109⅝
" " 5-20s, " "	1867	109¼
" " 5-20s, " "	1868	109½
Due Coupons		
Pacific Railroad		77⅝
Central Pacific Railroad		90½
Cy. Pacifics		111⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

REMARKS—Under the influence of the rain and sunshine the snow and ice has for the most part disappeared, and the welcome sight of clear and clean sidewalks gladdens the eye. As to a rise in the rivers here can be no question, and the coal now waiting shipment, will have a fine opportunity to get away. This will have a happy effect upon the spring trade opening, which, should the season prove favorable, will be an early and favorable one. We have little new in relation to the markets. Prices generally are unchanged and firm at quotations. Flour, always a leading article, continues strong, holders showing no disposition to drop a figure to effect a sale. The grain market, too, is very firm under moderate receipts. Groceries are more active, and a lively trade is reported. The produce and local markets are fully supplied. Upon the whole the market seems satisfactory, to the dealers at least, whatever purchasers may think.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours: Flour, 959 barrels; apples, 100 barrels; cheese, 1 boxes; corn, 1,200 sacks; wheat, 1,535 sacks; barley, 453 sacks; rye, 132 sacks; Oats, 865 sacks; butter, 45 packages; bacon, 110 tierces; dressed hogs, 20 head.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices remain unchanged. We can report a fair business doing at the following: soda ash, refined 55 per cent; 3½@4¼c; common 45 per cent. 2¼c; pearls, 9@9½c; potash, 7@7½c per lb.

COFFEE—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18¼c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1; lower grades down to 75c; G. F. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Souchong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1; good 90c; fair 75c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 20c.

RICE—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7c.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, and holders have become more firm in their views; we can report sales in a regular way at $4@4 50 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales at 6@7c per gallon.

BEANS—Market dull and inactive; the supply exceeds the demand, we note sales at $1 75@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market steady but not active; the current rates were 30@31c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the stock, however, is not large, consequently prices are unchanged, with sales at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—The receipts have increased; we can report sales in a regular way at 5½@6½c per pound.

BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices, however, are without change; we note sales of fresh roll at 28@30c; gilt edged 31@32c; fair to medium 26@28c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—The falling off in the receipts has improved the demand without any material change in prices; we can report sales of Sackett's Belle berries at $18@18 per barrel; eastern cultivated $10@15 per barrel.

HIDES—The receipts have fallen off; the market was firmer, but no higher; prices range from $8@8 50 per cwt; small lots held higher.

COAL—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales of Eastern Anthracite at $6@6 50 per ton, delivered.

CARBON OIL—The market appears a shade firmer; we can report sales of standard brands in a regular way at 22½@23c per gallon.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off without making any change in prices; we can report sales at the following: Western Reserve, 14@14½c; Ohio Factory, 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen, 18c; New York, 16½@17c; Sweitzer, 18c per pound.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off; we can report small sales at 7, 7½@8c per pound.

EGGS—The receipts were not large; we can report regular sales at 28@30c for fresh; 22@25c for pickled.

FLOUR—The firmness we have before noted continues; the leading operators that have a good stock on hand are evidently well satisfied with the condition of the market; the current rates were for standard brands of Western flour: red winter $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 25@7 75; spring wheat $6 00@8 25. Minnesota bakers sold at former rates.

GRAIN—Market steady with a good jobbing demand; the receipts of certain descriptions have increased whilst others show a falling off; we are retailing same at the following: Wheat—Red winter $1 35@1 40; white $1 45@1 50 per bushel. Oats firmer but no higher; sales by the car load at 36@37c; store rates 42@55c. Corn the receipts were liberal; sales mixed lots ear; prime yellow in bulk at 66@67c; in a small way at 68@70c. Rye—market firmer; holders refuse to make any concessions in order to make sales; prices ranging from 85 to 90c. Barley steady not active; we note sales of spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts have increased; the current rates for peach blows were $1 15@1 20 first hands $1 25@1 30 from store as per quality.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle continues fair to this time. The buyers bought some to-day, yet the market is not considered a brisk one, as it is with some difficulty sales are made. There are more than the usual number of country buyers in attendance here this week. The buyers for the Philadelphia markets say they are afraid to purchase at this time of year, as Lancaster and other Eastern counties are commencing to send their cattle on the market.

HOGS.

As we anticipated, and so stated in our former reports of the market, the extreme high prices which have ruled the hog market for the past few days would have the effect to bring everything in the shape of hogs into the market that was near the railroad, and could be got ready for shipment; consequently we have a great number of light, half-fattened hogs on the market, which sold readily. Hogs this morning declined about 10c from yesterday's quotations, but rallied again this afternoon, and this evening most of the hogs are sold.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep continue heavy and the market off about 1c from that of last week. While the run is heavy the quality is good, unusually so. In fact, it would be hard to find among the large number on sale, many of the class denominated "scalawags." The prospect is that sheep will be dull, and sales slow all week.

Below will be found quotations and some sales made this day, by the principal dealers:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $6 50@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@5 75; bulls, stags and cows, $3 00 to 4 50; $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 00@4 00.

HOGS.

Extra Philadelphia, 6 @; good to prime, 225 to 250, 6 10; good to prime, New York, 180 to 225, $7 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 25; light stock hogs not quotable.

SHEEP.

Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 75 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; roo, rot and scalawags, by the head $400.

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.
18	19,580	$6 75
18	18,200	6 50
7	6,900	5 50
16	20,080	5 75
10	12,320	6 40

HOGS.

124	24,220	$7 80
102	22,840	7 60
104	21,870	7 60
84	20,670	8 37
40	9,160	7 25
56	9,480	7 00
71	16,240	7 60
267	36,710	7 60

SHEEP.

143	16,590	$6 50
201	14,480	4 60
74	5,668	4 25
193	18,780	5 20
172	15,540	5 25
102	14,970	4 55
350	51,070	4 50

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one and prices were weak with a declining tendency. Sellers were evidently the most numerous. Prices, however, were not quoted lower and the advantages of the market were on the side of buyers who did not seem anxious to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The present rates are as follows: Spot, 12c; February to July, s. o., 11½c; s. o., all year, 11c; b. o. all year, 13½c; lines till July, 12c. we did not learn of a single transaction.

REFINED.

The refined market was quiet but firm and dealers were not disposed to make concessions. We quote as follows: February, 25; February March and April, 25¼c; March to June, 25¾c; March 25¾c; April, 25¼c; May 25¾c b. o. first 6 months, 27c asked.

SALES.

2,500 bbls February..... 25c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—The market opened quietly but firm this morning and sales were effected at yesterday's prices.

SALES.

1,000 bbls on Upper Creek	4 65
350 bbls on Upper Creek	4 75
500 bbls on Upper Creek	4 75
2,000 bbls on Lower Creek	4 75
1,500 bbls on Lower Creek	4 70
500 bbls on Lower Creek	4 80

NEW YORK—Market dull but firm; bulk crude 15½@16c; refined unchanged at 26½c.

TIDIOUTE—Market firm, but a little weaker at $4 75.

PHILADELPHIA—Crude, 12½c; refined, January, 24¼c; nominally flat 25c; February, 24½c; March, 24¼c; February to April, 25¼c; May to June, 26c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling 14½c. Flour dull and declined; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 35 offered for No 1 red. Rye scarce and firm at $1 05. Oats firm; No 1 47@48c. Barley steady. Groceries steady. Oils steady. Eggs heavy; the receipts depress the market; sales at 23@24c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed active and advanced at $11 25 on arrival, and $11 75 from store. Timothy seed firm at $3 25@3 50. Pork opened dull but closed active at $22 25 offered, and $22 50 asked. Lard firm; steam 12c; kettle 12½c. Provisions—Clear rib 10½@11c; clear bacon dull and drooping; shoulder, 9½@9¾c; do sides clear rib 11½@11¾c; do clear 12@12¼c; the inside rates offered and the outside rates asked. Hogs dull and a shade lower at $7 60@7 75. Whisky firm at 89c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 110¼. Exchange, firm; money easy but firm.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Exchange unchanged. Flour very quiet unchanged. Wheat No 2 spring dull; declined 2@2½c; closed at $1 25 cash; $1 26 to sellers for last half of February this P. M. heavy $1 24½ cash. Corn No 2 mixed dull; declined ½@¾c cash; 42½@42¾c to sellers for March this P. M. unchanged. Oats No 2 quiet; closed at 36½c cash. Rye No 2 easier at 87c. Barley No 2 dull at 79½@80c. Highwines steady; quiet at 88c iron bound. Provisions steady. Mess pork $22 50@22 75 cash $23 00@23 50 to sellers for March; closed at buls. Lard 12½c. Dressed hogs easier; closed at $6 90@6 95; live hogs $6 50@7 65. Cattle less active at $4 00@7 75. Receipts hogs 12,000. Shipments 2,000.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—Cotton dull; and unsettled 14⅝@14½. Receipts 3,345. Shipments 3,000.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton easier; middlings 14⅞@15c.

GALVESTON, February 1.—Cotton easier at 14⅝@15c.

CHARLESTON, February 1.—Cotton dull; middling 14½@14¾c.

MOBILE, February 1.—Cotton firm; middlings 14½@14¾c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 4@8c; No. 1 white Michigan at $1 46; amber Michigan, $1 36; No. 1 red Wabash, $1 38½; No. 2, $1 25; No. 3, $1 28; No. 2 white wabash, $1 56; No. 3 $1 46. Corn dull and declined 1c; high mixed, 56c; low, 55½c; closing at 55c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 48½c; Michigan, 49½c. Cloverseed dull at $6 30. Hogs steady at $6 62@6 75.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 65. Corn, yellow 55c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Mess pork $23. Bacon scarce and firm; sides 12½c; do sides, clear rib, 12¾c; shoulders 10½@10¾c; Hams 16@18c. Lard 13c. Whisky quiet at 90@96c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, February 1.—Flour—Extra is unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 28; No 2 $1 26. Oats—No 2 nominal at 52c. Corn—No 2 mixed lower at 59c. Rye—No 1, 80c. Barley—No 2 nominal at 80c. Mess pork easier at $21 50. Dressed hogs steady at $6 75.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter, $1 40; No. 2 nominal at $1 34. Corn lower at 60c. Oats steady at 36c. Grade—Petroleum less firm at $4 40@4 45; refined steady at 24½c.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Flour active and unchanged; Wheat active; Indiana red $1 60@1 63; Corn dull and unchanged, yellow 82c; mixed 79@80c Oats 58@60; provisions firm; Mes pork 23c; lard 13c; whisky unchanged.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat is dull and unsettled: Extra, $1 47@1 48, and No. 1 at $1 38. Hogs quiet at $6 65@6 80. Clover seed active at $6 30.

MARRIED:

LUSK—HAGER—At the residence of her brother, Capt. Louis Hager, No. 164 Third avenue, on Tuesday, February 1, 1871, by His Honor, Jared M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh, Major WILLIAM H. LUSK, of Jefferson City, Missouri, and Miss CHRISTINE HAGER, of this city.

HARLEY—LOVE—On Thursday, January 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. H. Roberts, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, GEORGE W. HARLEY to Miss MAGGIE A. LOVE, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

SWIFT—On Monday, January 30, at 7½ o'clock in the morning, Mrs. ELIZA D. SWIFT, relict of the late Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D. D., in the 86th year of her age.

LUNDY—On Friday morning, January 27th, 1871, at ½ o'clock, ROSE, wife of Hugh Lundy, aged 69 years.

MCKENNA—Friday morning, January 27th 1871, at 5 o'clock JAMES MCKENNA, in the 41st year of his age.

CLEMENTS—On Monday, January 30th, at four o'clock P M., Miss MARIA A. CLEMENTS.

Our Invisible Enemies.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so throughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver and the nervee, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious, and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and when there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating any thing approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influences.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

TO THE LADIES.

Why do you hesitate to produce that beautiful complexion